

GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Wellington Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Bhat Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Wellington Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
Bhat Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
R. M. HERNIMAN, 1919-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
WARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVE.

VOL. IV NO. 173

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1921.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
24th Sep.	NALDERA	15,825
1st October	SOUDAN	6,696
8th "	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA	10,941
6th November	DELTA	8,037
13th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
20th "	DEVANHA	8,092
27th "	NARKUNDA	10,118
4th December	MACEDONIA	10,612
11th "	MALENA	7,572
18th "	MOOREA	10,890
25th "	MALENA	10,902
1st Jan.	PLASSY	7,346

* NALDERA * MALWA * NARKUNDA * MALENA *
* Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSHALLS SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
15th October	DILWARA	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
21st "	NEVADA	9,071
28th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,081

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	Call at Colombo
23rd Sept.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo
30th Oct.	MALENA	Call at Colombo
6th Nov.	NALDERA	Call at Colombo
13th Dec.	MALWA	Call at Colombo

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket £10.
Second Saloon single ticket £7.
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of Rs. 40.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KALACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamer	Remarks.
2nd Sep.	VAR OVA	Burch direct
9th "	LIASA	Karachi direct
16th "	KARCA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher		In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Shimon Maru	M. Sato	24th Sept	24th Sept
Yamaguchi Maru	R. Yamaguchi	24th Sept	24th Sept
Yamaguchi Maru	R. Yamaguchi	24th Sept	24th Sept
Yamaguchi Maru	R. Yamaguchi	24th Sept	24th Sept

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Shimon Maru, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Shimon Maru B. Takiguchi 4400 14th Sept 1921
Yamaguchi Maru D. Aoshima 3800 24th Sept 1921
Yamaguchi Maru M. Furukawa 3800 15th Oct 1921
Yamaguchi Maru M. Furukawa 3800 15th Oct 1921
This steamer arrives from New York, and calls for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rate of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen. 38,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:	Branches:	Branches:
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changhai	Manila	Singapore
Dairen	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Fongtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Rangoon	
Hankow	Rio de Janeiro	
Hankow	Sourabaya	
Hankow	Tientsin	
Hankow	Yokohama	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves Rs. 2,38,78,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 5,11,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bors Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE TO Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Savings Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara
Bamberg
Basle
Basle City
Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £990,000
Reserve Fund £250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Maskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., J.P., M.G., Deputy Chairman.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq., Chairman.
Sir D. B. M. Macleod, Esq., Secretary.
Narottam Morariji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

40 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:
Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
San Francisco
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 50,00,000 0 0
Reserve Funds 15,50,551 15 9

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar
Bombay
Calcutta
Cawnpore
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwala
Lahore
Lyallpur
Multan
Peshawar
Rawalpindi
Rahona
Sargodha
Sialkot
Srinagar
Umballa
Yamuna
Yamuna City
Yamuna Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies. For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
DES RAJ MEHTA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
RESERVE FUND 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-2-2 50,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

13-28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARKS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 31st June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
STOCKS AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Every description of every description business transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and S. C.

LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Liability for Calls Rs. 60,00,000

Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,00,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STEELING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS AND SHARES sold and purchased in India and Europe and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital £1,00,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,750,000
Reserve Fund £1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colon
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Manila
Peking
Rangoon
San Francisco
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Yokohama

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Contributors and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surplus is given to the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SARDANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907.)

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums. The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NINADAS,
Branch Secretary.

Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. MOOSAIN, Chief Agent.

Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.

Lipton's Buildings,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Aniline and Alizarine Dyes

RUSTOM VAKIL, LIMITED,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 3073.

Telegrams:—"TARPRODUCT"

Sole Agents for India and Burma for

L. B. HOLLIDAY & Co., Ltd.

of Huddersfield,

Manufacturers of Aniline Dyes and Coal Tar Products.

ALIZARINE 20%

READY STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Territories still open for sub-agencies.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
E. BANERJEE,
Secretary.

RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DEVRANDHAR BROTHERS.

Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and G.I.

303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.</

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by some. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" rests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

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Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	" 10	" 18
Quarterly	" 5	" 9
Monthly	" 3	" 5

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 8
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED-CANVASSERS for Brass Name-plates, good commission given. Favourite Name-Plate Co. 130, Meadows St., Bombay. R1368

WANTED-A COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to Dr. SAVE, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, between 1 and 5 p.m. R1394

WANTED-Qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 75-5-100. Certificate allowance Rs. 75-0-0. Government Bonds, etc. Apply immediately with testimonials to CHAIRMAN, Khargada Municipality. C10852

WANTED-KEEPER (Indian preferred) only those able to deposit rupees two thousand security (Share Certificates, Government Bonds, etc.) and to speak Gujarati or Marathi and Hindustani. Need apply in own handwriting stating age and experience to A. Z. Box No. 7218, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R1380A

WANTED-SUB-AGENTS and EXPERIENCED INSPECTORS for Bombay, United and Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana for selling Kerosine Oil, Petrol, Candles, Lubricating Oil and Crude Oil of The Indo-Burma Oilfields (1920), Ltd., and The United Refineries of Burma Ltd. Apply SEETHA RAM CHARAN DASS & CO., MUTTRA. C10713

WANTED-A Retired SUB-ENGINEER of Bombay Engineering Department, experience in Reinforcement, Construction for Supervising Wood and Masonry work. Preference given to those who have worked in any big construction firm. Apply immediately with old references and testimonials stating the lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 7221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1393

WANTED An energetic and expert MILL MANAGER. One having good experience as a Spinning Master will be preferred. Stating previous experience of Indian Mills Apply with testimonials with salary expected to, MUNNALL & CO., Munnall Street, CAWNPORE. R1396

COLLECTOR CLERK REQUIRED. Energetic young man wanted for collecting and general work. Good opportunity for suitable man to study for Salesman and gain general commercial experience. Preference given to those able to deposit security. Applications should be addressed in own handwriting stating age and qualifications (if any) languages spoken, and caste to collector Box No. 7217, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R1390

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced and influential young Hindu Correspondent and Salesman requires APPOINTMENT in a reputed business house to work as a Salesman, Correspondent or General Clerk. Satisfactory references given. Write to Box No. 7220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1391

A BUSINESSMAN experienced in German and Continental Export and Import lines, just returned from Europe after a stay of nearly two years, desires a Capitalist partner to invest one lakh rupees. Has many remunerative Agencies in view and is prepared to go to Germany again to open an office there if necessary. Reply Box No. 7214 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1372

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET-FIREPROOF SHOPS and GODOWNS near Dock and Wadi Bunder Bridge, Sandhurst Road, Plot No. 105. Apply to owner ALLMAHOMED. R1364

BLOCKS TO LET at the junction of Ripon Road and Moreland Road. Apply to HAKIM ABDUL WAHAB, next to Pydhonie Station. R1385

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET-For Offices, two very large ROOMS with a gallery attached, on Hornby Road, well-ventilated, bright and marbled. Apply to Messrs. HAKDA & CO., House Agents, the Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. R1387

TO BE LET-AT TARDEO ROAD. Honorable Byramji Jijibhai's Vadi, ground floor SHOPS and upper floors of BULLDOZER under construction. For rent etc apply to Executors of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURDEVANDAS, 5-7 Humam Street, Fort. C10866

BALLARD ESTATE-Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station. Trace in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rates. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m. R1329

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED-12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crocus Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY. C10677

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS-12 different Travancore 4 as 17 diff. 8 as 20 diff. Re. 1. 22 diff. Re. 1. 47 diff. New Zealand Rs. 1-12. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD. C10688

UNUSED PICTORIAL SETS: 10 Pina 1921 d'Annunzio Issue 5c. to 1L. Rs. 1/15. 12 Saargeit 1921 permanent type 5 pf. to 14m. Rs. 2/15. 3 Czechoslovakia complete Red Cross 9 as. 14 Jugo-Slavia on Hungary 2 to 40 c. 15 as. The Lot Rs. 6. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD. C10811

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE-Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc. for L. C. C. and F. C. B. A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. and E. S. Bhargava F. C. B. A. (late of K. B. S. P. Institute) Bangalore. Fee moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, K. B. S. P. Road, Bombay Prospectus on application. GH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ONE ROYAL TYPEWRITER No. 10 slightly used. Price Rs. 275 or near offer. Apply Mr. S. S. IYENGAR, Walcott Hotel, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. R1384

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. City SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.-BEST MIRZAPUR CARPETS of Choice Design can be obtained from "THE HILAL TRADING CO., BHADOHI, O. R. RLY." (Benares State) at a very moderate rate. Trial Order Solicited. The business is under the best management. Bombay Agents, Export and Import Merchants, 96, Lady Jamnaji Road, Mahim, Bombay. S. MOHAMMED DIN, HAJI KADER BUKHS. R1393

WANTED-A seagoing "LAUNCH" in perfect working order on charter length 75 ft. to 125 ft. speed about 10 knots or above. Apply with full details stating dimensions, draught, speed, net tonnage, Bunker capacity, cabin accommodation, engine power, consuming whether coal, petrol, kerosine or crude oil also consumption quantity and lowest charter freight net per month to Box No. 7215 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1374

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be REOPENED on and from the 22nd September, for all descriptions of traffic except horses and carriages.

2. Retiring Rooms, each equipped with electric lights and separate bathrooms are available at Matheran Station for week-end and other visitors at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8/0 or head 1st day for board and lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Louis Fernandes & Sons, Matheran Station.

3. Separate meals are also provided at the following charges: Chota Hasti Rs. 6/12-0; Breakfast, Rs. 2; Luncheon, Rs. 2/6-0; Dinner, Rs. 2/6-0. Meals can also be ordered to be taken by in-forming the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Station.

4. The following will be the train service:

	DOWN.	UP.
Neral dep.	10.30	
Matheran arr.	11.45	
Matheran dep.		15.30
Neral arr.		16.55

D. S. HURN

Ag. General Traffic Manager
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1921. C10870

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated Leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin disease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leprosy given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu. C10866

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share (free of income tax) has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd September, 1921, to the shareholders whose names stood on the register on 11th September 1921, on presentation of their share certificates which should be delivered to the Company to prepare new certificates in lieu thereof.

KASTURCHAND DAGA & SONS, Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1921. C10859

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 472 for 30 shares Nos. 3372-33405 of the Sara-Sarajani Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. L. L. Dhar Ratansey in the Company's books, has been LOST or MISLaid.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the shares.

Application has been made to the Registrar for the issue of a fresh Certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost or mislaid Certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

LILADHAR RATTANSEY,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Gordhan Lane, No. 2, BOMBAY. R1392

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of diets, etc., to the Municipal Offices, are invited to be submitted by 1st October, 1921, to the Municipal Commissioner, at the Municipal Offices, Executive Health Officer, Bombay, 20th September, 1921.

Public Health Department, Bombay, 20th September, 1921. C10888

SALE OF TAMARIND AND BIDDIES. APPROXIMATELY 1 Ton, 7 Mds. Tamarind and 1,500,000 Biddies are offered for sale. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 26th September, quoting rates per 100 lbs. for Tamarind and No. 1000 for Biddies and stating the quantity of each tenders are prepared to purchase.

The above articles can be inspected in "B" Section, Grain Depot, Mazgaon.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantities tendered for. The successful tenderer will have to pay customs duty on biddies before removal.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

The offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for Asst. Director, S. & T. (Embk.).
No. 3 Shed, Alex. Docks,
Bombay, 19-9-1921. C10878

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANAND DADAJI WA DADAJI, late of the G. I. P. Railway of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Gandevi, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

SONABAI, widow of Ananta Dadaji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gandevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of Sept. 1921.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
True Copy
DABHOLKAR & CO. Ld.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
Bombay, 22nd September 1921. C10892

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANILAL MOHANLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tea, Pan and Attar Shop owner.

Raj Sukhbari, widow of the said Manilal Mohanlal and the Sole Executrix, named in the said Will, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C10857

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MEGHJI CANJI, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant. Deceased.

REHMATRAI LADHA, widow of Meghji Canji of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Andheri in the District of Thana. Executrix according to the tenor of the Will of the above deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 10th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. TYABI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
The 10th day of August, 1921. C10851

AUCTION SALE.

GANDEHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 4277.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES CARBON PAPERS & CASES FILES, ONE CASE SAFETY RAZORS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd September, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDEHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Gulamhussein Bandedally Hazee and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Faraz Bahim:-

3 cases Carbon papers including 2 of 250 boxes of 100 sheets.

1 case of Brief size.

1 case of folio size.

1 case of folio size containing 35 boxes of 100 sheets.

2 cases Rapid Binder Files each of 20 gross.

2 cases Sequence Files each of one gross.

1 case Safety Razors 500 only.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDEHI & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE

COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

NOTICE TO THE BUYERS OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES AT AUCTION.

The goods left over and removed from the Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, 22nd instant of all auction sales held on 1st September and previous to that date will be sold by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the buyers of such lots removed on the day by order of the Controller (Sales).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the following:-

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Akbarali Abdulhussein and Co., Bombay.

The remaining amount of Material belonging to Haddick Cookers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haddick and Co., Bombay.

About 300 reels of wire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the date of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 76 casks of Zinc Chloride. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Insurance Company concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:-

About 79 casks of zinc chloride now lying at No. 9, Shed Victoria Dock.

The above casks are open for the inspection of the purchasers and will be sold in the same condition in which they are now lying. The purchaser will have to pay for the Customs duty etc. before taking delivery.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPER CALENDER-PAPERS (GLAZED WHITE PRINTING PAPERS) TIN PLATES, CANVAS, LEATHER BELTING, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, EAU-DE-COLOGNE, FANS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:-

27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,922 lbs.

26 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 10,965 lbs.

27 bales super calendered papers (glazed white printing papers) about 11,385 lbs.

8 bales canvas (Forest Brand Deck chair)

100 boxes tin plates 20 x 14

150 boxes tin plates 20 x 14

1 roll leather belting about 240 ft.

Irish lawn handkerchiefs 257 doz.

Fancy silk handkerchiefs 157 doz.

Knitted ties, 18 doz.

Eau-de-Cologne, barrel shape bottles, 45 doz.

4 doz. bottles 8 oz. French make of Guernsey

2 doz. auto fans about 250 doz. English make.

3 cases phonograph needles

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.

1 rubber tyre landaulet.

1 bay waler horse.

1 motor car of Clemen Bayard make four cylinder, five seats complete with dynamo and electric fittings in good running order.

1 victoria rubber tyres, wheels good running order.

1 arab horse red colour 15 hands fast working.

AUCTION SALE 60 BALES M. G. SWEDISH KRAFT PAPER OF NATURAL BROWN COLOUR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their room at 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. by order of the office concerned and for account of those concerned the following:-

60 bales M. G. Swedish Kraft Paper of Natural Brown colour one side Glazed Size 23 1/2 by 35 1/2 to a ream containing 450 sheets folded. Each bale contains 14 reams.

The above goods are stored in duty paid warehouse, Princes Dock and will be sold ex Dock Warehouse against Delivery orders.

The above lots will be sold in small lots of 10 Bales to suit intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

2a, Government and G. I. P. Railway Edg.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of a landed property at Cavel Street, which was advertised to take place today, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Isaril Mehela and below at the hall of the Grain Merchants' Association 20, Market, Mandvi by order of Seth Bansilal Abirchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Narandas Daga.

50 tons Brown Bold Linseeds.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present the glorious Swadeshi monumental photodrama of Religious Fervour and Devotional Piety.

"BHASMASOOR MOHINI"

The Programme comprises also

OUR CURRENT SERIAL

"THE CARTER CASE"

and also the special Film of the Western India Stake run at poona on Saturday last.

To-day, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandb. Rd.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.

TO DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ANITA STEWART

ANITA STEWART

ANITA STEWART

In a Drama of Stage Life

"MIND THE PAINT GIRL"

"MIND THE PAINT GIRL"

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 21.
The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May, at Rs. 517 and steadily advanced till Rs. 531. At this time sellers were in the Bazar and the price dropped to Rs. 524. The rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 525. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 526. At Calcutta the market opened at Rs. 527 and closed at Rs. 528. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January was Rs. 485 while September was Rs. 517. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 365 and September Rs. 368 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday Japan Shippers were buying high class old Oomras if available cheaper.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS S. P. M.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1921.	
Fully Good Broach April-May, ...	526 1/2
Fully Good Bengal September, ...	365
Fine Oomra September, ...	525
" " Dec-Jan., ...	485

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1921.	
F. G. Broach April-May, ...	525
Fully Good Bengal September, ...	365
Fine Oomra September, ...	525
" " Dec-Jan., ...	485

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1921.	
Super-Fine M. G. Good	530 3/4
M. G. Bengal and Sind	520 1/2
F. G. Broach April-May, ...	525
Fully Good Bengal September, ...	365
Fine Oomra September, ...	525
" " Dec-Jan., ...	485

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th September 1921

Cotton	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Peas	Mustard	Oil	Other
8840	7000	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111
4408	408	1395	578	1073	1018	5814	1111

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1921.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/2
Bank Demand	1/5 1/2
Doc. Acceptance 3m/6	1/5 1/2
Yrs. Demand	1/5 1/2
American Dollars	1/5 1/2
Banker's Draft	1/5 1/2
Shanghai	1/5 1/2
Yen	1/5 1/2
Singapore	1/5 1/2

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

21st Sept. 1921.	
Brass	2/4 7/8
Copper	1/4 7/8
Lead	1/4 7/8
Zinc	1/4 7/8
Aluminum	1/4 7/8
Iron	1/4 7/8
Steel	1/4 7/8
Coal	1/4 7/8

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1921.	
per Maund, Rs. s. p.	
Brass	2/4 7/8
Copper	1/4 7/8
Lead	1/4 7/8
Zinc	1/4 7/8
Aluminum	1/4 7/8
Iron	1/4 7/8
Steel	1/4 7/8
Coal	1/4 7/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

21st Sept. 1921.	
Ready	Rs. s. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	83 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengal	83 0 0
Wheat, Brown Delhi	83 0 0
Wheat, Brown Cawnpore	83 0 0
Wheat, Yellow Cawnpore	83 0 0
Wheat, Brown Bold	83 0 0
Wheat, Brown Thin	83 0 0
Wheat, White 75-85	83 0 0
Wheat, White 80-90	83 0 0
Wheat, Black	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 80-90	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 85-90	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 90-95	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 95-100	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 100-105	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 105-110	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 110-115	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 115-120	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 120-125	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 125-130	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 130-135	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 135-140	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 140-145	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 145-150	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 150-155	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 155-160	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 160-165	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 165-170	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 195-200	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 205-210	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 210-215	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 215-220	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 220-225	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 225-230	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 230-235	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 235-240	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 240-245	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 245-250	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 250-255	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 255-260	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 260-265	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 265-270	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 270-275	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 275-280	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 280-285	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 285-290	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 290-295	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 295-300	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 300-305	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 365-370	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 405-410	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 410-415	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 415-420	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 420-425	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 425-430	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 430-435	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 435-440	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 440-445	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 445-450	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 450-455	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 455-460	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 710-715	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 720-725	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 725-730	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 730-735	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 740-745	83 0 0
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Wheat, Grey 770-775	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 775-780	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 780-785	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 785-790	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 790-795	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 795-800	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 800-805	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 805-810	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 810-815	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 815-820	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 820-825	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 825-830	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 830-835	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 835-840	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 840-845	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 845-850	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 850-855	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 855-860	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 860-865	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 865-870	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 870-875	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 875-880	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 880-885	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 885-890	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 890-895	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 895-900	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 900-905	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 905-910	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 910-915	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 915-920	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 920-925	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 925-930	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 930-935	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 935-940	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 940-945	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 945-950	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 950-955	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 955-960	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 960-965	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 965-970	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 970-975	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 975-980	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 980-985	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 985-990	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 990-995	83 0 0
Wheat, Grey 995-1000	83 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 21.	
Bar Gold ready Rs. 30-8-0	12 0 0
Bar Gold forward Rs. 29-2-0	10 3 0
Bar Silver ready Rs. 33-6-0	10 3 0
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 33-6-0	10 3 0
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 33-6-0	10 3 0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/8 1/2 p.

On Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 1/2 p.
On London Bank's buying 3 M. S. D. A. 1/6 p.
On London Bank's buying 3 M. S. D. A. 1/5 1/2 p.
On London Bank's buying 3 M. S. D. A. 1/5 1/2 p.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 176.
On Japan Bank's buying 3 M. S. D. A. 1/5 1/2 p.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 194.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 271.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 191.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 379.
London Gold per oz. ready 110-6.
London Silver per oz. ready 39-8.
The Silver. Small business. Steady.
American Cross rate Dollar 37-11.
Paris Cross rate 88-50.
Swiss Cross rate 21-60.
German Cross rate 33-5.
Belgium Cross rate 33-5.
Netherlands Cross rate 33-5.
Danish Cross rate 33-5.
Norwegian Cross rate 33-5.
Swedish Cross rate 33-5.
Italian Cross rate 33-5.
Portuguese Cross rate 33-5.
Spanish Cross rate 33-5.
Greek Cross rate 33-5.
Turkish Cross rate 33-5.
Egyptian Cross rate 33-5.
Sudanese Cross rate 33-5.
Ethiopian Cross rate 33-5.
Somali Cross rate 33-5.
Kenyan Cross rate 33-5.
Tanzanian Cross rate 33-5.
Zanzibari Cross rate 33-5.
Mozambican Cross rate 33-5.
Nigerian Cross rate 33-5.
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Sierra Leonean Cross rate 33-5.
Liberian Cross rate 33-5.
Ivorian Cross rate 33-5.
Gambian Cross rate 33-5.
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Malian Cross rate 33-5.
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Liberian Cross rate 33-5.
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Liberian Cross rate 33-5.
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Liberian Cross rate 33-5.
Ivorian Cross rate 33-5.
Gambian Cross rate 33-5.
Senegalese Cross rate 33-5.
Malian Cross rate 33-5.<

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING: 2ND DAY.

BRENDAN WINS ANOTHER BIG RACE.

Another card of nine events deprived visitors by the 1st class special from witnessing the 1st race, which was won rather easily by Mr. Heath's Champion C. B. Steel Blue. The next was won by Beggar Prince, though his stable companion Charles William was thought to be the better of the two and was first favourite. If there is a maxim to be observed on the Bombay and Poona courses, it is, always back the longer priced one of a stable.

Millmout was made favourite for the third event but the winner turned up in the consistent Mossley, ridden remarkably well by McPherson. Whit Week looked a likely winner as they turned into the straight, but could not last out the journey. A very close finish was witnessed in the Bedouin Plate, a head and two necks separating the first four. Townsend's riding within the last fifty yards proved the deciding factor. Mr. Gahagan would do well to have Dowlat's heart seen to, as I have on two occasions noted him run prominently to the bend and then completely curl up and finish a miserable last.

Princess Ila won the 2nd Division of the Chester Plate with plenty to spare. Blackwater was made a 2 to 1 favourite but was anchored with his weight. Considering Blackwater is still in the 3rd Division I think he was very harshly treated by the handicapper in having to give weights to other 2nd Division animals. I think backers of Roi Grison were decidedly fortunate in getting a place money with Blackwater, for the latter appeared to me to have been a neck in front of Roi Grison.

By winning the Aga Shamsudin Plate I think my remarks last Sunday re Brendan's running in the Stand Plate are more than justified. On that occasion Verge was giving him a pound and Brendan runs unplaced. To-day he was conceding Verge 2 lbs. and beats him by 3/4 length. I would like to draw attention to the handicapping of Poignant in this race. In the Trial Plate Not Much 5-7 beats Poignant 9-2, by a length. These two next meet in the Western India Stakes where again Not Much 9-3 beats Poignant 9-4 by 1/2 length. In spite of this, Not Much was again handicapped in this race to give Poignant only a lb. The least one would have expected would have been a difference in favour of Poignant but certainly not against him.

From the handicapping of Vallance as well in the next event, one would be justified in concluding that the handicapper is treating Messrs. Langley and Geddis with undue severity. A reference to the weights in the Ganeshindri Plate when Vallance won and the allotments in the Newmarket Plate, will readily justify this remark when compared with penalties given to other winners. I noticed a noticeable running into place to-day from a most unfavourable position and next time out should not be lost sight of.

By winning on Owen Roe, Stokes got his first win of the season and he followed this up by winning the Stewards' Plate in a decisive style on Verna. Liberty was badly placed throughout the journey and is certain of winning before the season is out. By winning the last event on Lamington as he did, Townsend accomplished, what at the bend, seemed the impossible. He suffered at the start and was last away, but steadily worked his way up and from near the bend where he was about fourth last came right round his field and won very convincingly in the end by 2 1/2 lengths. It is owing to his ability to put up such a performance that I have singled Townsend out for special mention before to-day.

Details:—
THE RIFON PLATE. Distance 14 Miles.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in 3rd Division.

Mr. Heath's STEEL BLUE 7-12 McPherson 1
Sirdar Dyal Chhachhi and Mr. U. C. Kohli's BELSTED 8-4 Morris 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' MAMETZ 9-12 Burden 3
Messrs. A. M. Khairaz and A. S. ...
Also Ran—Royal Jewel 9-6, Lemon 9-3, Matchlock 8-6, Fashion Plate 8-4, Warburton 7-12, King's Own 7-3, Elphinstone 7-3.
The Race—This race was run before passengers by the Bombay Specials had arrived. Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 14 length 1 3/4 lengths.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 65-8 for win and Rs. 16 Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 28-5 for win and Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8 and Rs. 9-5 for places.

Time—2 min. 11 3/5 sec.
THE RIFON PLATE. Distance 14 Miles.
Div. II.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in 3rd Division.

Mr. Wilson's BEGGAR PRINCE 8-10 Wood
H. E. Lord Willington's WAY OF AN 7-10 Bona
Mr. W. King and Capt. the Hon. J. H. P. Verney's HEIR-AT-LAW 8-3 Townsend 3
Mr. Vernon's Japanese Pine 8-5 Lambert 4
Also Ran—Gipsy's 8-1, Gontio 8-5, Saxon 8-5, Charles William 7-11, Leicester Square 7-2, Substance 6-12.

The Race—Heir-at-Law got the worst of a fair start. Japanese Pine, Way of an Eagle, Leicester Square were the first to show out. After a furlong the order was Way of an Eagle, Beggar Prince, Leicester Square and Substance. These four practically led to the bend. Coming into the straight Way of an Eagle still led closely followed by Beggar Prince, Heir-at-Law, Charles William, Gentle Saxon and Japanese Pine in a line behind. Way of an Eagle and Beggar Prince made a great race of it at the straight. Beggar Prince just winning on the post by a head, 1 3/4 length, length.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 119 for win and Rs. 36 Rs. 18 and Rs. 34 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 68-8 for win and Rs. 1 Rs. 9-5 and Rs. 16 for places.

Time—2 min. 11 3/5 sec.
THE CHESTER PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Mr. Heath's MOSSLEY 7-11 McPherson 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' RED QUILL 9-10 Burden 2
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's PICCOLO 8-10

Aldridge
Mr. A. M. S. Mohamed's MURMANSK 8-10
Donnelly
Also Ran—Ante 9-6 Thunder 8-12, Millmount 8-10, Archer 7-9, Whit Week 7-8, White Bell 7-4, Pine 7-7, Festivity 7-9, Adira 7-0.
The Race—From a good start Piccolo led Murmansk, Balra and Pin O'Fee. After going a furlong Whit Week ran up to Piccolo and the two led Balra, Murmansk, and Pine Tree up to the bend. Here Mossley was seen moving up with Red Quill. Piccolo and Whit Week were first into the straight, but at the distance Mossley on the rails and Red Quill from the bunch, challenged and after an exciting finish Mossley won by a neck, 1 length head.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 65-8 for win and Rs. 21 Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 21-8 for win and Rs. 10-8 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Time—2 min. 42 sec.
THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arab in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. M. M. Ismail's ANXIOUS 7-3 Townsend 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's KHUNDIL 9-3 Bowley
Mr. Heath's KHABOOR 8-3 Morris
Also Ran—Anza 9-6, Mandil 9-4, Trade Mark 8-13, Karikata 8-7, Winning Post 8-4, Dowlat 8-3, Hakum 8-1, Bismark 7-12, Duhin 7-4.

The Race—From another good start Pismark showed out for a few yards, but was shortly displaced by Silver Streak, with Trade Mark and Dowlat next. As they got to the bend the order was Silver Streak, Bismark, Trade Mark, Karikata with Dowlat falling back. Turning into the straight Silver Streak and Bismark were still in front with Anxious and Bismark making their run. From the distance Khundil challenged the leaders and he and Anxious passed the leaders in the last furlong. The latter winning by 1/2 length. Khaboor beat Silver Streak near home for 3rd place. Won by a head, neck neck.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 143-8 for win and Rs. 35-8 Rs. 45-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 56-8 for win and Rs. 16 Rs. 28 and Rs. 8 for places.

Time—2 min. 5 sec.
THE CHESTER PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin Behar's PRINCESS ILA 8-2 Ritchie 1
Ritchie
Mr. Sengidas Jastram's WALLACHIN 8-1 Biley
Mr. Heath's BLACKWATER 5-10 McPherson 1

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROI GRISON 7-7 Stokes
Also Ran—Treasury 9-10, Gunning 9-7, Don 9-7, Flourbaix 9-6, Limehouse Lights 7-2.

The Race—From an even start Dori first showed out to be almost immediately displaced by Princess Ila, with Wallachin, Roi Grison and Blackwater next. This order was maintained till reaching the bend when Princess Ila was showing the way to Port, Blackwater, Flourbaix and Wallachin. Princess Ila led into the straight with Blackwater, Wallachin and Flourbaix next. Roi Grison making up ground lost at the bend. Wallachin in the run home passed Flourbaix and Blackwater to get 2nd place. Blackwater appeared to have got this but was made to share his place with Roi Grison who came in just on the neck. Won by a length 3/4 length between Wallachin and the Dead heat.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 79 for win and Rs. 95 Rs. 99 for 2nd and 12 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 72-8 for win and Rs. 12-8 Rs. 11 and Rs. 8 for places.

Time—2 min. 44 sec.
THE AGA SHAMSUDIN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. Frank's BRENDAN 8-10 Morris 1
Mr. M. Gocidass' VERGE 8-3 W. Huxley 2
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's POIGNANT 9-5 Barnett

H. H. The Maharaja of Nawanagar's BRUCE LODGE 8-5 Bowley
Also Ran—Corbournum 8-5, Monteith 8-9, Violinist 7-11, Dromio 7-5.

The Race—From a good start they went off in a line. When they settled down Brendan was in front with Violinist, Poignant and Verge. They ran in this order till the bend where the order was Brendan and Poignant with Bruce Lodge on the outside, Verge and Corbournum next. Racing up to the straight Verge succeeded only in displacing Poignant. Brendan winning fairly easily by 3/4 length, 3/4 length 1 length. 1st Tote Paid Rs. 87 for win and Rs. 19-8 Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 47 for win and Rs. 9-8 Rs. 7-8 and 7-8 for places.

Time—1 min 43 sec.
THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's OWEN ROE 7-7 Stokes
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' GOLDFAINER 8-3 Hadden
H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin Behar's SOUTBUTWELL 8-3 Ritchie

Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and A. Geddis' Vallance 8-3 Barnett
Also Ran—Galway Gate 9-6, Quarryman 9-2, Dornia 7-11, Resilience 7-11, Charlie's Smile 7-10, Cambrley 7-8, Waynflete 7-8.
The Race—From a very fast start the whole field ran in a bunch to the top of the bend. Here Owen Roe, Goldfainer and Vallance were in front with the remainder all bunched close up. During the last furlong the first two were still leading with Quarryman on the outside and Nouthwell on the rails making their runs. From the distance they made a big race. Owen Roe lasting out to win by a neck, 1 1/2 length, 3/4 length.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 135-8 for win and Rs. 64-8 Rs. 73 and Rs. 42 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 61-8 for win and Rs. 26-8 Rs. 25 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

Time—1 min 14 3/5 sec.
THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's VERA 7-4 Stokes
Mr. W. P. Pechey's CYANITE 7-13 A. Harrison
Mr. Vernon's LIBERTY 9-6 Lambert 4
Also Ran—Charcoal 9-8, Paragon 9-11, Onlie Dark 9-11, Atreid 8-7, Fitzlarence 8-6, Min 8-4, Christmas Holiday 8-5, Cerago 8-0, Anthracite 7-11.

The Race—From a good start Verna at once jumped to the front, led by Atreid, Min and Viola as her nearest attendants. They were joined by Cyanite near the bend. Here Liberty began to move up. Turning the bend Verna was in front, followed by Min, front of Atreid, Cyanite, Min and Viola and Liberty. These led into the straight. Cyanite being Verna's nearest attendant from the distance from where Liberty 2-4 or and displaced Viola. Won by 2 1/2 length, 1 3/4 length 2 length.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 48-8 for win and Rs. 20 Rs. 22 and Rs. 27 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 35-8 for win and Rs. 12 Rs. 9 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Time—2 min. 11 3/5 sec.
THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Distance 1 1/2 Miles.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's LAMINGTON 7-3 Townsend
Mr. Heath's PORTCULLIS 7-13 McPherson 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's VERSHAN 7-12 A. T. Harrison

Mr. Esmail Hashim's Peninsula 7-9 A. D. Walker
Also Ran—Wahil 9-0, Kusra 9-10, Nevermind 8-6, Kitchener 8-4, Gold King 8-2, Glencoe 7-13, Shums 7-13, Honey 7-2, Shanawaz 7-0.
The Race—Lamington got the worst of a good start, running out with the gate with Gold King, Peninsula and Honey as his nearest attendants, the rest in a bunch. They ran in this order till the bend where J. R. Flynn was thrown, when the whole field closed on them and entered the straight in a bunch. From the distance Lamington who had come round his field got into line with the leaders and passing them easily won by 1 1/2 length. Portcullis and Vershan passed Peninsula, Honey, and Shums about 200 yards from home. Won by 1 1/2 length, 1 length 2 length.
1st Tote Paid Rs. 70 for win and Rs. 25 Rs. 49-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.
2nd Tote Paid Rs. 43 for win and Rs. 15 Rs. 26 and Rs. 16 for places.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SCOTLAND BEAT WALES 2-0.

Scotland met Wales yesterday in the International Charity Football League, and, in spite of the wet state of the ground, an interesting game was witnessed, the play throughout being of an even nature. Scotland were the general favourites, but the Welshmen who have hitherto shown far from convincing form, gave a most improved display, and put a very good fight indeed.

Early in the opening half the Scots scored a lucky goal. One of the backs, and the ball rebounding off Ireland's back went into the net. Thereafter even play ensued, and both goals were visited in turn without result however. In the second half the Welshmen kept up a hot pressure on the Scotland goal, but failed to score partly owing to their weak play in front of goal and partly owing to good defence of the Scots' nearest the end. Scotland broke away and off a corner, Ireland got their second goal. There was no further scoring, and Scotland left the field victorious by two goals to nil.

The teams:—
Scotland: Goal—Perry; Backs—Littlewood and McCallan; Halves—Kerr, Ferguson and Ireland; Forwards—James, Walker, Slater, Munro and Morren.

Wales: Goal—Curry; Backs—Longman and Davis; Halves—Morris, Woodham and Murphy; Forwards—Purcell, Corbett, Ferrie, Herring and Duffell.
Referee—Mr. J. McGrath.
The next match will be played on Saturday between Ireland and England.

A FOOD TRAIN DERAILED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-0 p.m. Sept. 21.

Riga.—Eye-Witnesses state that a food-train en route for Russia was derailed on September 14th just east of the Latvian frontier and twelve waggons of condensed milk flour and meat were completely destroyed. It is suspected that the train was derailed so that it might be looted. The Committee of Commissioners arrived next day and found there were only a few bags of flour left and these had been mixed with sand and were useless.

78 MINERS ENTOMBED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Sept. 21.

Brishana.—An accumulation of gas during the week-end is believed to be responsible for an explosion which has occurred at the Mount Mulligan colliery, North Queensland. Seventy-eight miners are entombed and it is feared that all have perished.

SICKS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Sept. 13.

Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, has pronounced judgment in the Nanak case in which 28 Sikhs stood charged for taking forcible possession of the Gurdwara at Nanak. The Magistrate convicted twenty of the accused and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. One was sentenced to 9 years' rigorous imprisonment, three to 6 years each, and 16 to two years each.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH SOLDIERS AND CIVIL POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Information has been received from Chakrata that on the 17th September a collision occurred in the Kailash Bazar, between British soldiers and the civil police. The trouble arose owing to a quarrel between two British soldiers and a fruit-stall man in which the civil police intervened. As a result of the fracas one British soldier was killed. As a result of subsequent action taken to settle the situation a sub-inspector and a constable of the police were killed and a British officer and a British soldier were wounded. All is now reported quiet.

COMMUNICATION WITH ALI BROTHERS

Mr. Mahomed Khan, Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee wires under date 21st.

The relatives and other gentlemen desirous of communicating with the Ali Brothers in jail can do so through the District Magistrate, Karachi. The trial commences on September 26.

A Simla message of September 20th says:—In the Durand Tournament, the matches fixed for this afternoon were abandoned owing to the flooded state of ground.—(A. P.)

"A KHILAFAT KINGDOM."

TRIALS BY SPECIAL MARTIAL LAW MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PALGHAT, Sept. 20.

Taking one from Variamkunnath Haji of Nilambur, notorious Soothikoya Thangal of Kamaramputhur has, himself as Governor, set up a Khilafat kingdom and has begun to issue Fatwas to his men, warning them against looting and other depredations pointing out that the country had become theirs. Three of the rioters implicated in Elamplasseri were punished by him holding his own court-martial. The offenders were ordered to be shot taking care to use only blank cartridges. The men being terrified, fell down and when the rose there were no injuries to their bodies which the Thangal attributed to his own marvellous powers and added that his own men will be similarly immune from the British military attacks emphasising that guns would not explode. His ignorant dupes are thus led away. Late in the evening a dozen sturdy Moplahs were arrested at Kongal Shandy, buying provisions for rebels and marched to Palghat and were remanded to the sub-jail.

One Kutty Assana, young Moplah military pensioner, who has seen active service in France, Egypt, Palestine, and who was recently demobilised, was staying in the village Varode. He was brought to Palghat and admitted to the hospital as he was suffering from severe knife wounds from the rebels. He was instrumental in capturing two notorious kids. Last week, on Friday night, one notorious rebel Attan and his gang surrounded the loyal pensioners house and severely wounded him cutting at his elbow joints, legs, and arm. They then left him for dead. He is slowly recovering. Attan and the goldsmith colleague of his, has been captured with a large innot of gold, (his footed gold melted by his friend) and a number of sheep more than a hundred gathered by him after terrorising the country folk.

TRIAL BY SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

Mr. A. D. Cridillie I. O. S., special Martial Law Magistrate, disposed of a number of cases. Most of the offenders are from the Cherpalechery side. In the first batch Kunju Euzhachan with three Nairs and twelve Moplahs, were charged with looting in Cherpalechery police-station and destroying records. Euzhachan was committed to the special tribunal, and the rest sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The second batch consisted of three Moplahs, one a mere boy who pleaded alibi and another a cripple, and the third a merchant, were charged with aiding two rebels, cutting trees near Pulamethot ferry on the 22nd August. All were discharged. Mooskunallath Brahmedathan Nambudri, was tried next. The charge against him was that wearing a Gandhi cap, he led a rebel gang in Cherpalechery from the police station to Kakathodu to destroy it. He was committed to the Special tribunal. Lastly, two young Nairs, were describing themselves as agents of Moplah Nair of Maranghat, were sentenced to 17 months' rigorous imprisonment, their offence being that they joined the rebels out for the destruction of the Nellipuzha bridge. All convicted prisoners and Layanayay of Manarghat, who was still on remand in the local sub-jail, have been removed to Coimbatore central jail by this noon shuttle train.

THE NEXT MOVE.

Official concentration and reliefs for the next move in Malabar were completed yesterday.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have been told that a movement is on foot in the Parsi community for giving an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales in the name of the community. There are many who like myself feel that there is no occasion for a separate address of welcome by the Parsi community. Such a separate address of welcome is bound to be misunderstood by the sister communities; as matters stand, our community does not enjoy the confidence or command the esteem of the sister communities, and we shall only be aggravating feelings by any such ill-timed movement. In the next place, between members of the community, no address of welcome can with propriety be offered in the name of the community as a whole. The Trustees of the Panchayet Funds will, therefore, be well advised if they abstain from taking further steps in this matter. Lip professions of loyalty can never be an adequate test of things that belong to the heart, and there may be loyalties that stand superior in their claims on our hearts to the loyalty to the rulers of the land, and the powers that be—and these are the loyalties to our ideals. For we may speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and yet if we have not "charity" we are but as sounding brass or tinkling cymbals.

P. A. WADIA.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Mixed Doubles of the South of England Championships at Eastbourne, Jacob and Miss Ryan beat Hillyard and Mrs. Satterthwaite 6-3; 6-0.

The Maharaja of Jind placed a wreath on the Cenotaph at Whitehall inscribed "to the undying memory of our brave soldiers."

Port Said.—The steamer Baron Elcho, which was in collision with the "Muronan Maru", has a big hole on the starboard bow and several plates are damaged. The surveyors recommend discharge of sufficient cargo to ascertain the extent of damage. Temporary repairs will probably occupy about a month. The Muronan Maru has arrived at Port Said with a slight damage above the maindeck and the starboard hawsepipe is broken. She was expected to sail on the 19th.

MAGISTRACY VERSUS POLICE. BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

COMMISSIONER PRODUCES REPORT.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ramchandra Krishna (25) was charged by Deputy Inspector Lyons for committing trespass in the house of Shantaram Rajaram on the 6th of August last. The facts of the case are already reported in these columns. It will be remembered that Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, on behalf of the complainant, requested the Court to produce the statement recorded in the Crime Report in regard to this case. The Court accordingly issued summons against the Commissioner of Police, but the Crime Report was not produced on the day of hearing nor the Commissioner of Police was represented departmentally. The Court therefore issued second summons against the Commissioner to produce Crime Report.

Mr. J. Finan, the Prosecuting Inspector produced the Report along with other papers in connection with the investigation of the case which were in custody of the Commissioner of Police. The Court therefore issued second summons against the Commissioner to produce Crime Report. His Worship adjourned the case till to-day for further hearing.

CASE AGAINST TICKET COLLECTORS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday the two Ticket Collectors of Victoria Terminus Station, (1) P. E. Master and (2) M. Hodgkinson, appeared to answer the charge of causing hurt and abetment to Messrs. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi and Jannadas Gokuldas Nensi, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. M. B. Kolasker, Bar-at-Law.

The case having been called for hearing Mr. Mohanlal Desai requested the Court to postpone the case till the 6th of October 1921. In support of his application Mr. Desai said that the name of accused No. 1 (P. E. Master) was wrongly put down. The real assailant was one A. X. Arvedo, against whom complaint has already been lodged and the case has been fixed up for hearing on the 6th of October. He therefore requested the Court to discharge accused No. 1.

Mr. M. B. Kolasker on behalf of the accused objected the withdrawal and the postponement saying his client had been put to so much trouble, expense and degradation and he requested the Court to allow his client due compensation.

Mr. Desai, The Station Superintendent is liable to pay the compensation. It was he who did not help us to identify the accused. We expected him to help us in the public interest but he did not. Mr. Kolasker.—So much publicity has been given to this case that—Magistrate—You can give still wider publicity.

His Worship then called the complainants and asked their explanation as to why they had made a mistake in identification. The complainants replied that they complained to the Superintendent that some Ticket Collectors were assaulting the passengers, thereupon he came near the platform where the assault occurred, and afterwards gave the names of the accused. They (complainants) then issued summons against the accused and they were surprised to see the first accused (P. E. Master) who was not the assailant. They took the first opportunity of rectifying the mistake by withdrawing charge against the first accused.

His Worship then discharged the first accused and ordered that the case against the second accused M. Hodgkinson be heard along with A. X. Arvedo on the 6th of October.

Mr. Kolasker again made an application for compensation for the first accused but His Worship declined to grant it.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday at 3-30 p.m. Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

BALLARD PIER ROAD SCHEME.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the proposed road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier, stating—I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 262 of 11th July 1921 sanctioning the scheme for the proposed road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier. Negotiations were opened with the owners concerned for the acquisition of the properties detailed in the statement, but these have so far failed. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 91 of the Municipal Act, to the properties being acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

The necessary sanction was given.

BEWARE OF TRAITORS.

(From a Correspondent.)
BEZVADA, Sept. 20.

Since unscrupulous traders are exporting to and selling in Bombay mill-made and mixed clothes under the cover of bogus Congress seals and certificates as pure Khaddar, the President of the Congress Committee, interviewed, states that his Committee Officially Certified only 533 pieces of goods of Messrs. Sharadchandra and Coy. of Bombay, and none else up till now. I am informed that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee would take up the question of the supply of pure Khaddar shortly at the ensuing meeting at Berhampore.

Y.M.C.A.

There will be an illustrated lecture by Rev. W. Hazen, on "Hampton Institute—the great Negro School of America" in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Student Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, on Thursday the 22nd September at 6-45 p.m.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, September 23.
P. and O. mail steamer Narkunda, with English mails of 8th, arrives at 5 a.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Meeting of shareholders at 5-45 p.m., at Ismail Building, Hornby Road.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

Mails for Ceylon, S. Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Narkunda close at 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 24.

The s.s. Naldera with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races. Second Meeting, Third Day. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting Moraj Goualdas Hall, Cavel, 4 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Discrepancy.

DEATH.

DE SOUSA.—Mrs. Jacinta de Sousa, wife of Mr. Silveiro de Sousa, eldest daughter-in-law of the late Mr. Apollinario de Sousa, died last night. Funeral will leave Santa Theresa, Apollo Bunder at 5-30 p.m. today for Haines Road Cemetery. Friends and relations kindly accept this intimation.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city was 153 on the 15th of September, compared with 167 of the corresponding day of last year. There were one attack and one death from cholera, one attack of plague and two attacks of influenza.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Atiya Begum Fyzee Rahmani will deliver an address in Urdu to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, September 22, 1921.

THE SENSE OF HUMOUR.

If there is one thing which appears to be conspicuously lacking in all modern Governments, it is that saving gift—a sense of humour. It may perhaps be argued that the gift in question is bestowed by God only on individuals and that no corporation or collection of men has ever yet been able to display it. We are not so sure of that; for the individual characteristics of anger, pride and vanity are often reproduced with wonderful fidelity in the collective character. We believe the truth to be that kindness and a sense of proportion are the groundwork of a sense of humour, and that the atmosphere of modern Government is not conducive to those qualities except, perhaps among the personnel of government between themselves; whereas distrust and some degree of irritation towards the governed, and a disproportionate sense of personal importance in the rulers are present to produce their opposites. If the British Government possessed a sense of humour it would have been saved from the mistake, and consequent inhuman tragedy, of "repression" in Ireland, for, feeling kindly towards the Irish, and therefore making due allowance for their difference of character, they would have realised that all that was required to win the hearts of such a people was a generous gesture, and when that generous gesture of capitulation had been made by England the Irish feeling really free, and heartily friendly to England, far from being inclined to attach themselves to any rival power, would cleave to England of their own free choice. Any individual faced with an "Irish problem" in another individual whom he liked, would say: "Well you are free and perfectly independent. Kindly help me carry this portmanteau which contains some of your things as well as mine." But the idea that the governed exist merely to be governed, and that "subject" nations must be made to feel the fact of their subjection seems to be too much a part of the mentality of present day rulers to allow of the least hint of geniality towards the governed. If that is so in the case of Ireland, a country whose inhabitants are no less "white" than Englishmen, what is the case of India, where racial pride has long been cultivated and set upon an altar by the rulers? Here, as in Ireland, one big generous gesture is all

that is required to put things right. We have pleaded for it often since we came to India, and even now we do not quite despair of seeing it. But it will not be made till racial pride as now displayed in India is recognised as what it is, a devilish thing, the root of all injustice and all cruelty, and real goodwill is set up in its place. So long as the rulers are inclined to regard the longing of the people to obtain their rights as so much impudence, which is tolerable only when they keep it in their breasts, but when they mention it in writing or on public platforms ought to be "repressed", there is not a chance of the true reconciliation which we want to see. The fact that anyone entrusted with a great nation's welfare could deliberately strike a blow at its most cherished aspirations, yet still go cynically on with the official preparations for such a function as the Prince of Wales's visit, shows a callous indifference to public sentiment which must, we think, inevitably defeat its own ends. Happily Mahatma Gandhi has a sense of humour—rather wonderful in this connection in a man who once was very nearly kicked to death by "pukka Europeans"—and happily he has the situation well in hand. But what opportunities have we not seen let slip by the British in India! What a miracle of statesmanship could they not have wrought, what service to the Empire could they not have rendered by one expression of unrestricted and sincere goodwill.

A MERETRICIOUS BOON.

To those who have been conversant with the working of the Press Act and other gagging Acts, the Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Sir William Vincent will hardly commend itself. So far as the Bill seeks the repeal of the Indian Press Act of 1910 and the Newspapers Incitement Act in their entirety, it will no doubt have the approval of the community. But the hope recently raised among Indian publicists by the promise of a better future is rudely shattered by the other proposals made in the Bill for tightening the grip of the bureaucracy over the Indian Press, properly so called. We emphasise the effect on the Indian Press because the operation of the Acts to be repealed and other cognate Acts of repression and coercion have not affected the Anglo-Indian Press which has been permitted to indulge in abuse beyond the limits of fair criticism and good faith without once being brought to book for infringing the laws. However that may be, the boon that is now sought to be conferred has meretricious character, which exactly fits in with the bureaucratic method of giving with one hand and taking away with the other. The repeal of the Press Act is not to be unconditional. If the grip on journalism is relaxed in one direction, it is to be tightened in another and Indian journalists have no cause for breathing a sigh of relief that at last, real freedom of the Press is to be permitted in this country. Whatever may be the intentions of the Government, the effect of the Bill that has now been put forward is to perpetuate the *status quo* unimpaired. The Bill does something more, besides and that is, it will tend more and more to prevent responsible men from ever undertaking the already thankless task of "editing" a newspaper. Precarious as has been the calling of an Indian journalist, some of the ablest men in the country have in the past turned their attention to journalism because of the opportunity it affords to serve the country and educate public opinion and pecuniary considerations have never weighed with them. If the Bill as now proposed becomes the law and the editor is to be made responsible for the consequences of all things that are published in a newspaper, men of talents and influence must be deterred from undertaking a thankless task, however vast its potentialities.

Then again, we are not satisfied as to the need for setting aside the regular procedure of law in dealing with offences under the proposed Act. Under the Press Act, we have seen how the constitution of a special Bench of the High Court offers no security to innocent Printers and Publishers, and it has come to be believed generally that these special Benches are mere eye-washes, whose main function is to uphold the prestige of the bureaucracy even at the sacrifice of the interests of justice. There should, therefore, be no abrogation of the powers of the High Court or of the right of the affected persons to take their case before the highest Court of justice, while the onus of proving the case must be made to rest on the Prosecutors. As regards the other amendments proposed in the Post Office and Sea Customs Acts, all that can be said is they are no less reactionary than the other provisions of the Bill. The Postal and Customs authorities in India already enjoy powers which are too

wide, the exercise of which by irresponsible officials has led to grave hardships and much injustice. The Bill seeks to put into the hands of these authorities a dangerous weapon and one could wish for nothing better if one wants to strangle an independent newspaper, whose existence becomes undesirable in the eyes of intolerant bureaucrats like an O'Dwyer or a Craddock or a Vincent. Unless the Bill is drastically altered in regard to all these matters, it is bound to cause profound disappointment in the country.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"We take with solemn thankfulness
 "Our burden up, nor ask it less,
 "And count it joy that even we
 "May suffer, serve, or wait for Thee,
 "Whose will be done!"

The Irish Tangle.

The battle of despatches between the British Government and the Irish Republic continues. Mr. Lloyd George has told the Sinn Fein President that he does not want to recognize the hard concrete fact of Ireland's virtual independence and Mr. De Valera, who has the whole-hearted support of the Dail Eireann and the Irish people will not submit to any dictation from Downing Street. There is no wonder then that this circumstance has led to a deadlock. But it is not a new phase in Irish affairs. Regardless of the convenience of Downing Street, the Irish people long ago set up their own *de facto* Government and matters have been drifting ever since. A state of war was declared and Ireland soon became an armed camp of two factions. On top of all this came the latest Home Rule Act, prematurely sundering Ireland in twain. A Parliament was hurriedly set up in Belfast amid the fanfare of trumpets and received the benediction of the King. Catholic Ireland remained sullen refusing to recognize the authority of the British Parliament. The King's visit to Belfast was followed by the declaration of a truce to the warfare between Catholic Ireland and the Army of Occupation. Negotiations were undertaken with a view to arrive at a settlement; but it was evidently too late. Mr. Lloyd George, with the full concurrence of his Cabinet offered the Sinn Fein not Dominion Home Rule but a truncated form of it. The Dail Eireann said "No" to the offer, because as Mr. De Valera said "Dominion status" for Ireland was only illusory. "The freedom which the British Dominions enjoy is not so much the result of legal enactment or treaties," said the President of the Republic, "as of the immense distances which separate them from Britain and have made interference by her impracticable." He claimed that "the most explicit guarantees, including the Dominions' acknowledged right to secede would be necessary to secure for Ireland an equal degree of freedom."

The Only Solution.

But Mr. Lloyd George pleaded "geographical propinquity" as a proof that the destinies of Britain and Ireland were "indissolubly linked." Mr. De Valera replied that so far as he and his colleagues were concerned it was their deep conviction "that true friendship with England which military coercion has frustrated for centuries, can be obtained most readily now through amicable but absolute separation." So, when the Inverness Conference was called Mr. Lloyd George knew that a deadlock had already supervened in the negotiations and the cancellation of the Conference was no less a stage-play than the cancellation of Geddes' dinner to Lord Northcliffe. The position immediately is that Ireland refuses to accept the British Cabinet's proposal for keeping Ireland divided against itself and it is not likely that she will withdraw from that position. About the talk of war to death in which some antiquated British poets have indulged, it may all be regarded as bluff. The inspired optimism of the Coalition Press is no doubt a reflection of the anxiety of British ministers to terminate an impossible state of things for which they are themselves mostly responsible. But the only way to do so is to bow to the inevitable and acknowledge what is already an accomplished fact over the major portion of Ireland, namely, that her "national" destiny can best be realised in political detachment, free from imperialistic entanglements. The only obstacle to such acknowledgment is the Ulster Protestant, who being more British than the British, has hitherto been the cause of great mischief. If the British Government can make it clear to the Ulsterites that they will no more back

them up in an unholy campaign of terrorism against the Catholics, they should soon come to their senses and decide either to cast their lot with the rest of Ireland or allow themselves to be expropriated to a plan which has been recommended to the White Government of South Africa in dealing with Indians.

Fervent Mentality.

It is a strange mentality which, flying in the face of truth, perverts facts and deduces conclusions which are palpably prejudiced. The "Madras Mail's" comments on the attitude of the Madras labourers while listening to Mahatma Gandhi's speech by no means detracts from the notoriety of that journal for the most rabid type of megalomania. The "Mail" says that "they (the labourers) heard him solidly, so much so in fact that he was provoked to remark at the end of his speech on the exemplary patience with which they had listened to him. Had he said 'sullen silence' he would probably have been much nearer the truth." The paper knows that this description of Mahatma Gandhi's audiences is absolutely false, but that it has manufactured a falsehood in order to throw a quantity of mud on the poor labourers who have made a brave stand against the triangular tyranny of the Madras Government, the management of the Buckingham Mills and the Audi-Dravidas. From a report contained in the "Hindu" it will be readily seen that at the outset the Mahatmaji specially enjoined on the audience not to make any demonstrations and that in obedience to his wishes, they constrained themselves to attentive silence, which, however, was broken by suppressed laughter at a point in the lecture where it was impossible to restrain one's emotions. But if the "Mail" is at pains to show that the contrary was the case, it can hardly be surprising since its partiality for capitalism is much greater than its regard for truth.

Magistracy Versus Police.

The conduct of the City Police authorities towards the Presidency Magistrates, as reported in connection with the hearing of several cases, during the past few weeks, savours of defiance. In more than one case, the presiding Magistrate—Mr. G. R. Khairas—called upon the police authorities to produce certain papers relevant to proceedings pending before the Court. But the Commissioner of Police under whose wings the subordinate police officials took shelter, would not pay heed to the demand, both lawful and consistent in the interests of justice, made by the Magistrate. The court issued a subpoena on the Police Commissioner to produce the papers wanted in a particular case but the subpoena was ignored, and when the Court assembled, the papers were not forthcoming, and the further hearing of the case had to be put off, much to the inconvenience of the Court as well as the parties concerned. If a private person were guilty of such defiance, then the law would be set in motion against him and he would be held guilty of either a contempt of Court or wilful disobedience of orders. We are not sure whether the Commissioner of Police considers himself above all law, and if he does, as his conduct seems to imply, we think it is high time that he should be made to realize that as the custodian of law and order in the City he cannot very well flout lawful demands made by those responsible for the administering of justice in the City. We only hope that the Commissioner of Police is not in this case guilty of any contempt because the trying Magistrate happens to be an Indian.

The Waverers.

We have had occasion to refer to a new party on which Mr. Jehangir Petit is incubating. Mr. Petit tried to fish in troubled waters for a leader but being amateur at angling he failed to secure a big fish for which he had risked the bait. Now we find from a copy of the prospectus placed in our hands, that he has succeeded in elaborating a constitution, which on paper leaves little to be desired. If Mr. Petit and such of them as will throw their lot with him in the "Indian Progressive Federation" can achieve a thousandth part of the ambitious programme that is set out on paper, they should certainly have cause for self-congratulation. The "objects" are admirable, though they were good enough in a by-gone age. But looking to Mr. Petit's political and social predilections which cannot be regarded as progressive, we wonder if there are people who will take him seriously. We hope it is only a passing phase—this mania for creating parties. As has been well said, politics is a disease which infects public life at times. There is a period of incubation followed by a crisis. The present is such a time and one can well understand Mr. Petit's ambition to be the organiser and leader of a great party. But we hope an-

dition will not blind him to the net outcome of a still-born scheme which he had not long ago hatched for the running of the Western India Liberal Club. While there is yet time, Mr. Petit would do well to learn that it is better to be either the one or the other and it will not do to be a waverer. The waverer, never decides in time and is always the victim of the artillery of the other two. Nor is there any, we hope, to remind him of Aesop's story of "The Bat," that could not decide whether it would rank itself among the birds or the beasts.

Labour Unrest.

The war has, along with many other things, given rise to industrial unrest all over the world. Strikes and lock-outs on large scale were comparatively unknown in India. The peace of Indian labourers has been broken by frequent and numerous strikes throughout the country. Settlement of differences between the employers and the employed has been one of the burning problems of the day. The Bengal Legislative Council had appointed in March last a Committee to enquire into the causes of the strikes in Bengal and to advise what measures should be taken to bring about a satisfactory solution of the labour difficulties. The Committee has published its report, in the course of which it observes:— "During the last six months of 1920, however, no less than 89 strikes occurred in the Calcutta industrial area, while the last six weeks were marked by an outbreak of 12 strikes in the Burdwan district, affecting both the coal-field and some of the industrial undertakings at Raniganj. In addition to these, there were two strikes at Barisal and one at Kharagpur. In the first quarter of 1921, there have been 33 strikes in all, some of which were recurrences of disputes which had worked out in the previous year, but though the tendency to resort to strikes appears to be diminishing for the time being, the industrial situation is still sufficiently unsettled to demand the most anxious consideration, at the hands alike of the Government and of all engaged in industry, of any measures which are likely to afford a more satisfactory means of settling outstanding difficulties than those which have hitherto been adopted."

Conciliation Boards.

The Committee has recommended the institution of Works Committees and Conciliation Boards to "settle the outstanding difficulties." The Works Committee is to consist of the representatives both of the employers and the employed and its chief work would be to maintain amicable relations between capital and labour. The Conciliation Board is to consist of twenty members to be appointed by Government including the representatives of the employers and the employed. Its chief function is the settlement of labour disputes. The vagueness of the function of the one as the very constitution of the other with its nominated members, is, in our opinion, its chief failing point. The Works Committee can only report the grievances brought to its notice and "lengthy negotiations are necessary before a settlement can be arrived at on the basis of their recommendations." And how is the settlement arrived at by the Conciliation Board to be enforced? The situation will be none the better for costly Labour Bureaus, Boards and Committees. What is essentially necessary is the organisation on a large scale of workers and formation of guilds under able and experienced leaders who can guard the interest of the labourers without being arrogant towards the employers. The solution of the problem can be brought about also by giving more humane and sympathetic treatment to the workmen by the employers granting them what human beings are entitled to claim and enjoy and softening as far as possible the rigours and harshness of factory work by special concessions and conveniences such as fresh health service, starting of schools for the children of the labourers, etc.

National Education.

There is a just and insistent complaint that the present system of education is altogether out of touch with the needs of the country. Whenever an attempt has been made to improve this system, it has been faint-hearted and not much progress could therefore be expected. The protest against such a soulless system has manifested itself in more than one attempt to establish national educational institutions in different parts of the country, but it was mostly individualistic, and no co-ordination was possible. In the national education schemes sanctioned by the Congress, we find the most authoritative condemnation of the Governmental system of education, designed to turn out clerks and pompous "upper subordinates," and at the same time a well conceived attempt to substitute for a soul-destroying education, something which is in greater harmony with the spirit of the times. A seed cannot grow into a mighty tree in the twinkling of an eye. And from all reports that we are receiving about the progress of the different "Rashtriya Shiksha" (or national schools) we feel that a good beginning has been made and that the spirit of selfless devotion in which that task has been shouldered is a guarantee of ultimate success. It would be well if the Ministers-in-charge of Education will look at the spirit underlying the national movement in education and apply such talents as they may possess to effect a radical change in the angle of vision of their department and secure the application of funds, which are at present being more or less thrown away on a faulty and purposeless system, towards the promotion of a more modern education that should be consistent with the spirit of the age in which people have their being. Immediate action can be taken, if there is the will to profit by experience, to effect a drastic revision of the text-books and the School and College curriculum so as to turn out from the educational institutions well informed and liberal-minded citizens.

SITUATION IN ASIA
MINOR.

GREEKS LOSE 20,000 MEN.

LATTER'S NEXT PROBABLE
MOVE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11:30 a.m., Sept. 21.

With regard to the situation in Asia Minor, it appears that the Greek withdrawal west of Sakaria River, which was due to the difficulties of supply and the great length of the lines of communication, was effected without severe molestation. The Greeks admit losses of over twenty thousand, two-thirds of which have occurred in September. It is impossible to estimate the Nationalist losses.

The calling up of the Greek 1922 class will mean reinforcements which will probably make the Greek forces fully equal in strength to those of the Kemalists. It is not improbable that the Greeks will withdraw in the direction of Eskişehir and try to hold Sivrihisar.

THE TURKISH PLOT.

GENL. HARRINGTON ANNULS TIME
LIMIT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 0:30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Constantinople.—General Harrington summoned the Minister for War and explained to him in view of the loyal conduct of the Turkish Government in carrying out his demands, in connection with the plot which was recently discovered, he had decided to annul the time limit of the week for the arrest of conspirators, provided that Government continued its efforts and prevented the formation of similar organisations. The communiqué says that several wanted individuals have already been handed over to the Government and that fourteen persons have been arrested by Government and have surrendered certain weapons.

THE LEAGUE'S MEDIATION.

AN AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 0:30 p.m., Sept. 21.

Geneva.—It is authoritatively denied that either Greece or Turkey has appealed for the mediation to the League of Nations.

THE "FIRM HAND."

"DAILY MAIL" CONGRATULATES
LORD READING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11:30 a.m., Sept. 21.

The "Daily Mail" congratulates Lord Reading upon the firm hand with which he has suppressed ominous agitations of the Ali brothers and says: "Proceeding to India with a singularly open mind and an unprejudiced attitude towards the Indian affairs, he quickly appreciated the moment at which vigorous action had become imperative. The paper considers he has unhesitatingly taken a straightforward course."

INDIAN RY. COMMITTEE'S
REPORT.

MORNING POST'S "COMMENTS."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11:30 a.m., Sept. 21.

Commenting on the Indian Railway Committee's Report the "Morning Post" refers to the proposal to create a Member of Council for Communications and says that the only person it can think of for the moment, as likely to support the responsibilities of the position, is Sir Eric Geddes from whose ideas the plan may have been borrowed. Deficiencies and anomalies of the Indian railway administration all arise from the common cause not easily dealt with, namely, the scarcity of money. It cannot yet be told by what spell the Committee proposes to charm away the present discontents. The people are constantly discovering that trouble with the Indian railway finance is that the amount available each year should vary with the general circumstances of the country for that year, but it is not clear how this will be mended by the appointment of a separate Member of Council for the Department, or the substitution of a Commission for the Railway Board.

ENTOMBED MINERS IN MULLIGAN
COLLIERY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8:0 p.m., Sept. 21.

Birmingham.—Hope has been abandoned of rescuing the entombed Miners in the Mount Mulligan Colliery. Rescue work has been hampered by bad cases but up to the present time twelve unrecognisable bodies have been recovered.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO
RUSSIA.INSTANCES OF SOVIET'S VIOLATION
OF TRADE AGREEMENT.INDIA ALLEGED TO BE
GETTING MONEY FROM TASH-
KENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 21.
Britain's Note to Russia is packed with specific instances of the Soviet's violation of Trade Agreement in India, Persia, Turkistan, Angola and Afghanistan with the avowed object of creating a disunion in the British Colonies and India. The note draws attention to the continued activity of the Tashkent Propaganda School which is still "training" and supplying money to Indians. The note dwells especially upon the Russo-Afghan Treaty which the Soviet official has declared was the instrument of guarantee of friendly relations with the State whose territory was an important channel by which the Communist Internationale maintains a direct contact with India. The note attaches significance to the fact that the Treaty involves Russia in payment of a large subsidy to Afghanistan for the establishment of the so-called Consuls in the districts where no economic reasons can justify opening of Consulates.

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF
NATIONS.PROVISION FOR THE USE OF
ECONOMIC WEAPON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11 p.m., Sept. 21.
Geneva.—The third Commission of the Assembly of the League of Nations which is dealing with the legal organisation has decided to adopt and submit to the Assembly an amendment to the Article 16 of the Covenant providing for the use of economic weapon against the State which breaks the Covenant. The purpose of the amendment is to create an International Blockade Commission to discuss the question of the employment of Economic weapon. The Commission has decided to adopt the proposal submitted by Poulet (Belgium) for the following amendment to the Covenant: "That if it appears desirable to certain states to defer totally or partially the application of economic sanctions provided in the Article 16, it should be done only in the interests of integral application of sanctions or to minimise the disadvantages occasioned by these measures in certain States." The Commission however has decided to submit Poulet's resolution to a Drafting Committee composed of Poulet, Schanzer, Reynald, Fisher and Lord Robert Cecil. Fisher is of opinion that the constitution of the Commission to consider the laws relating to the Naval Blockades is at present inopportune and the Commission has resolved to eliminate the passage relating to it from the Report.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

NOTHING KNOWN ABOUT INVITATION
TO DELEGATES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8:0 p.m., Sept. 21.
Reuter is informed that nothing is known in London of any invitations being issued to the British Delegates to the Washington Conference and that nothing has been arranged. The latest Note from Washington has not advanced matters as no particulars have been furnished with regard to the nature of the discussions. No action has been taken in the matter nor is any considered to be probable.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS AT
WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

U. S. A'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 4:35 a.m., Sept. 21.
Washington.—The State Department has conveyed its assurance to the Russian people that the legitimate Russian interests will be carefully safeguarded at the Washington Conference.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

RELIEF FROM U. S.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8:0 p.m., Sept. 21.
Riga.—The first train bringing children from Samara and Saratov has arrived at Gomel in White Russia. According to a Moscow wireless three steamers are ready to leave Petrograd for Europe with cargoes of asbestos and timber.
The Soviet Press states that Mr. Gilman, representative of the United States Tailors' Union has arrived in Moscow with 500,000 dollars collected in America for the Starving in Russia.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES' RETURN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8:0 p.m., Sept. 21.
Paris.—A telegram from Ajaccio says that the Steamer "Burmester Melle" today sailed for Constantinople with several hundred refugees who are being repatriated to Russia. The French Foreign Minister states that the idea that the vessel was sailing for Odessa was due to the misunderstanding that the French Government would never force the Russian refugees to return to the Soviet Country.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS.
COMMITTEE'S RECOMMEN-
DATIONS.

SEDITIONS MEETINGS ACT RETAINED TO COMBAT N. C. O.

(From our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary issued this morning publishes the report of the Repressive Laws Committee, which the members say is unanimous. The following are important extracts:—

INTRODUCTION.

We may now in the light of this appreciation of the present political position examine the question of repealing or retaining the various Acts under consideration. Dealing with the older Acts, first we notice that they relate generally to a state of affairs which no longer exists. We regard it as undesirable that they should be used for any purpose not contemplated by their authors. The objections to them are obvious. Some, as for example the Bengal Regulation 10 of 1804 or the Forfeiture Act of 1857 are inconsistent with modern ideas. Others are clothed in somewhat archaic language and are applicable only to circumstances which are unlikely to recur. Many arm the executive with special powers which are not subject to revision by any judicial tribunal. Their presence on the statute book is regarded as an offence by enlightened public opinion. The arguments for their retention are as follows.

We have carefully considered the cases in which the Madras State Prisoners Regulation of 1918 has been used. The procedure adopted was certainly simpler and more effective, but if the ordinary law is insufficient, we think it is for the Local Government to consider whether any amendment of the Moplah Outrages Act XX of 1859 is needed.

Turning now to the more modern Act we notice that the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act 1915 in the ordinary course of events shortly expired. It is, we understand, at present only used in order to give effect to the Government of India's policy in the matter of colonial immigration. Section 16-B of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules 1915 is at present employed to prevent the departure from India of unskilled labour which does not come within the definition of immigration given in Act 17 of 1908. We understand that a bill to meet the case of Indian emigrants. Has already been introduced. A special regulation may, we think, also be useful for the exclusion of persons whose presence may endanger the peace and safety of the N.W. Frontier Province. We recommend that the Defence of India Act be repealed at once as it was only intended to cope with difficulties arising from the war.

ROWLATT ACT.
The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act 1919 (popularly known as the Rowlatt Act) has never been used. Its enactment was extremely unpopular. It was to continue in force only for three years from the termination of the war. We consider that the retention of this act is not necessary or advisable. The power to restrain personal liberty without trial conferred by this Act is not consistent with the policy inaugurated with the recent constitutional changes and we therefore recommend its immediate repeal. It is, however, necessary to strike a note of warning. While we think that there has since 1918 been some improvement in the situation so far as the anarchical movement is concerned, we realise that strong measures may be needed for the suppression of any organised attempt at widespread disorder. We prefer, however, to leave this contingency to be dealt with when and if it arises rather than retain a statute which is regarded as a stigma on the good name of India.

SEDITIONS MEETINGS ACT.
There remain then two Acts, the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 and the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1911. It is a round these two acts that controversy has centred and regarding which we have been careful to obtain a full expression of opinion. These acts also differ from those which we have already referred to in that while the Committee was sitting they were actually being used in the Punjab, Delhi and the United Provinces. The evidence of some of the witnesses goes to show that their effect was beneficial and that their application was necessary to maintain public tranquility. It is affirmed that local officers responsible for the maintenance of peace and order would under existing conditions, if these acts were repealed, find themselves in an impossible situation, face, it might be, with disorders on a large scale which they would not prevent. The application of these Acts, moreover, is subject to safeguards which ensure that sanction to their introduction is only granted after careful scrutiny of the necessity for such action. The Local Governments are unanimous in asking for the retention of the Seditious Meetings Act. Most of the Local Governments similarly affirm the need for retaining part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908. It is desirable, therefore, to examine most carefully the reasons for and against their repeal.

These acts are first attached as being unconstitutional and like the Act of 1919 inconsistent with the present policy of Government. In support of this view our attention has been directed to the law that obtains in England with regard to public meetings. The next argument advanced for the repeal of these Acts is that they offend public sentiment and that their retention would be a direct incitement to further agitation. This argument is one to which we attach great weight even though we recognise that the repeal of these Acts would only appeal to a few who realise that the wholesale repeal of these Acts would do much to strengthen

those who are anxious to assist Government and would be useful for the purpose of counter propaganda. We realise also that substantial support is necessary for Government to meet the Non-Cooperation Movement, which is the greatest obstacle to the successful development of the reforms recently introduced and to all political and industrial progress. The real point, however, at issue is whether the ordinary law that would remain would provide sufficient means for coping with any existing or reasonably apprehended disorder. Evidence has been adduced to show that in certain places the ordinary law is inadequate and this evidence we are not prepared to reject. This brings us to the third objection, that the ordinary law alone should be applied to prevent the evil with these two Acts are designed to cope. We have had long discussions as to the manner in which Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been recently applied. It is no part of our duty to express an opinion on any individual case in which this Section has been used or to enter into any legal argument. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge this Section cannot be used effectively when there is danger of widespread disorder we also note the argument that Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not designed to prevent meetings over a large area and that its use for such a purpose arouses probably as much resentment as the application of the Seditious Meetings Act. It is the only preventive section in the ordinary law. Section 108A of the Criminal Procedure Code is only partly preventive. Sections 120A and B, 124A and 143A of the Indian Penal Code are punitive. Further, even if satisfactory evidence is available these sections can be used only against individuals and not to prevent seditious meetings or speeches. We consider it probable that if in those areas to which the Seditious Meetings Act has recently been applied no preventive action other than that possible under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code had been taken, the dangers of disorders would have been appreciably increased and the number of prosecutions under these punitive sections would have been larger, which might have had the effect of exasperating public opinion. We would point out that in some cases referred to in Appendix B, the riot was directly connected with such a prosecution.

A fourth argument is based on the recent findings of the committee appointed to examine the Press Act. It is unnecessary for our purpose to discuss whether the written or the spoken word commands the greater circulation we agree with the Committee that the more direct and violent forms of sedition are disseminated more from the platform and through the agency of itinerant propaganda than by the press. The prosecution of a paper is moreover, much simpler than the prosecution of a speaker attended as the latter is by the difficulties of obtaining an accurate report of the speech delivered. We think that the instances we have given above are sufficient illustration of the danger of allowing violent and inflammable speeches. Though the speaker can be prosecuted the mischief may have been done. Of this there have been lamentable illustrations.

Fifthly, it is argued that the seditious Meetings Act of 1911 not only stifles seditious speeches at public meetings, but also deters people who might assist in counter propaganda. Case have been quoted of persons otherwise well disposed to Government who declined to ask for leave to hold a meeting or make a speech. We recognise that this is a necessary and undesirable result of application of the Seditious Meetings Act. It is, however, a lesser evil than allowing speeches to be made which result in such disorder as would equally prevent any expression of opposite views from obtaining a hearing such intimidation is, we learn, by no means uncommon. In this connection since we regard it as important that every opportunity should be given to the electors of hearing both sides of a question, we the introduction of a bill on the lines of the Disorderly Public Meetings Act of 1906 (8 Edward VII) which makes a disturbance at a public meeting an offence and provides a heavier penalty when this offence is committed during a parliamentary election. We would also suggest that should such bill be presented it should include a clause making it incumbent on the promoters of any meeting to provide adequate facilities and security for such reporters as the district magistrate may wish to depute. We recommend that when the Seditious Meetings Act is repealed the district magistrate should be empowered by law with the consent of the Local Government to demand in any area of his district notified in this behalf that notice be given to him of the intention to hold a public meeting so that he may be able to make proper arrangements for obtaining a report of the proceedings. This, we may observe, is entirely different from demanding that a person should obtain leave to hold a meeting.

Finally, it is pointed out that in the last resort should the ordinary law prove insufficient recourse can be had to legislation by ordinance. We would deprecate any suggestion that the exercise of the extraordinary powers of the Governor-General should be regarded as an appropriate method of legislation save in abnormal circumstances. These powers should, we think be reserved for exceptional or sudden emergencies. To regard them as in any way the normal method of legislation implies a distrust of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State to which we would be

(Continued on page 8.)

ARREST OF ALI BROS.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGOR, Sept. 19.

The news of the arrest of the Ali brothers spread here like wild fire yesterday. In the evening a huge national procession carrying portraits of the arrested leaders and singing national songs started from the Juma Masjid and passing through the principal streets of the town at 7:30 p.m. reached Chakraghat where a public meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Khilafat and the District Congress Committees. The attendance was very large. Pandit Gopal Rao Shrikhande occupied the chair. Munir Chiragudin words moved the resolution of congratulations to the Ali brothers on their arrest, for boldly and fearlessly speaking out truth and exhorted the audience to follow their footsteps. Other speakers spoke in support of the resolution and urged the audience to carry out the boycott of foreign cloth more vigorously than heretofore and complete the programme by the 30th September and thereafter to take such action as the Working Committee of the Congress decided for the speedy attainment of Swarajya within this year.

In response to an earnest appeal by one of the speakers quite a heap of foreign clothes and caps was showered on the platform. At the close of the meeting a large collection of foreign clothes was made for destruction on the birthday of the Mahatma. Throughout the progress of the procession foreign caps and clothes were given by the people for destruction and burnt as the procession proceeded.

AT NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 19.

The news of the arrest of Ali brothers spread like wild fire throughout the city. Special prayers were offered in Musjids. A public meeting of over fifteen thousand people was held under the auspices of the City Congress Committee on Sunday night. Dr. Moonje presided. Stirring speeches in Marathi, Urdu and Hindi were made by Messrs. Kelkar, Samulalkhan, G. R. Pradhan, Inamulhkan, Shrimati Subhadra Bai, exhorting the people to boycott foreign cloth.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "This meeting of the Hindoes and Muhamadans of Nagpur, in a public meeting assembled, express their indignation at the arrest of the Ali brothers at a time when their presence in the midst of their people is most essential for the maintenance of peace and order and invokes the blessings of God the Almighty to grant them all strength in bearing their ordeal in the service of the Motherland, and exhorts the people to carry on their struggle for the establishment of Swaraj in India with earnestness and determination."

AT LUCKNOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

News of the arrest of the Ali brothers, and Dr. Kitchlew and Maulanas Husain Ahmad and Asilurrahman is received with sensation. Although the public wanted to observe hartal and to have public demonstrations, the Khilafat and Congress leaders refrained from doing so due to Ali brothers' instructions, and they have the situation in hand. In spite of the great sensation that prevails the public is strictly adhering to non-violence. The news of the arrests has given impetus to Boycott and Swadeshi movement. The people, who did not yet adopt the use of Khaddar are giving away their foreign clothes. The advanced class is in favour of civil disobedience.

AT DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Mr. Ahmedsai, Secretary of the Jamia ul-Uluma, Delhi, wires sender date September 19:—
The arrest of the Ali brothers and of Dr. Kitchlew has produced widespread excitement among the public. Although Government action is highly detestable, still it is a success for those arrested. Under autocratic Government it is the duty of the public to take up the work left by the leaders and try to emulate them in their services rendered to the country and religion and keep the battle of non-violent non-cooperation raging, thus giving proof their sincerity of purpose, and also showing that prosecution of innocent patriots produced patriots and workers in thousands in every nook and corner of India.

AT YEOTMAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 19.

A public meeting of Yeotmal citizens. Held on the 18, under the presidency of Mr. Ance, passed resolution recording their opinion that in the arrests of Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali not only the cause of Khilafat but the cause of Swarajya had been deprived of the services of two most devoted and selfless patriots, at a very critical time. The Hindus assembled in the meeting assured their Mahomedan brethren of their wholehearted determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in their struggle for the sacred cause of Khilafat the meeting further expressed its opinion that the arrest of the Ali Brothers would give both to Hindus and Mahomedans alike a fresh and more vigorous impetus to the fight for Swarajya, which the country had now definitely entered on the lines laid down by the Indian National Congress. Feeling speeches were made by Messrs. Oak, Sheoprasad Abdul Majid, Ramji Narsi Tekda and Abdulhamid.

AT VIZAGAPATAM.

A correspondent wiring from Visagapa-

MOPLAH RIOTS.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUT.

TO SIT FROM FRIDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUT, September 20.

It is understood that the Special Tribunal will sit in Calcutt from Friday next. The First Class Bench Court room attached to the Tribunal. Mr. J. W. Hughes has already arrived here while Messrs. Edgington and Narayana Iyer will arrive here on Thursday. Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon, B. A. B. L., Public Prosecutor South Malabar will be the Crown prosecutor, Special Tribunal Court, while Mr. T. Sangunni, B. A. B. L. will act as Public Prosecutor, South Malabar.

TRANSLATION OF INSCRIPTION ON
RED FLAG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUT, Sept. 20.

The following press communiqué has been issued by the District Magistrate:—Major Weldon's column engaged the rebels yesterday at Sullidimala, 2 miles west of Karuvarkundu and inflicted a heavy defeat on the rebels. Their casualties are not known. Ours is believed to be nil. Rebels dispersed North-East and South-East. Variakunth Kunhammed Haji is reported to be with the party that fled in a North easterly direction. Our columns are in pursuit of the rebels and it is hoped that they will be rounded up.

One hundred Moplah rebels were seen North and South of Manjeri-Calicut road, a few miles from Manjeri. But a column was unable to get into touch with them.

A translation has now been made of the inscription on a red flag which was captured from the Tanur mob which opened hostilities by attacking police and troops about 1 1/2 miles West of Tirunagudi at about 1 p.m. on Saturday 20th August. The flag shows the crescent and the five pointed star of the Khilafat and the inscription is as follows:—Khilafat, Allah is great, old and weak, young and strong, those who walk and those who ride, rich and poor, armed and unarmed, well and infirm, let every one counting this as nought in goldlike guise set forth to battle.

"This flag was captured from a Tanur man who led the attack."

SPORADIC ATTACKS OF MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Sept. 20.

Latest advice from Thachampara near Thuppanad to the effect that Seethiyaya Thangal's hordes have returned to Mannar that to join Chembasseri Thangal's men. Sporadic attacks are still roaming about the country.
On Friday last a gang visited the Manjiyadath house in Elampalaseri and demanded the firearms which was refused. A melee ensued resulting in wounding of two rebels by the Hindu guards protecting the house. The rebels escaped carrying off their wounded comrades. The following day another encounter took place. Seven rebels were captured by the Hindu guards who marched to Ottapalam and handed them to the sub-Magistrate who has remanded them. Looking in Munnarode Amson, seven miles from Ottapalam is reported. All Brahmin houses near have been evacuated and inhabitants are migrating to Palghat and other safer places.

On Friday night the rebel gangs of the locality in Veeramangalam Amson decoited the house of Mela Vadaki Sankunni Menon, roughly handled the inmates and carried off some valuable. This was the second attack on the house and the Karanava since the first attack had secreted away all costly things.

The final forecast of jute crop (1921) of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam just issued estimated the area for the three provinces is 15,13,358 acres, a decrease of 9,95,415 acres on the last year's figures. Estimated yield is 40,52,609 bales, a decrease of 19,25,863 bales on last year's returns in Bengal (A. P.).

tam under date 18th says that the town is very much ruffled over the arrest of Maulana Mahomed Ali. Students are reported to have left schools and college to show their regret. There was a large mass meeting at the beach where large heaps of cloth were burnt. On the day when the Maulana was removed from the jail en route to Karachi, congress workers and others were waiting the whole night at Waltham station to bid good-bye. It is stated that the Maulana was brought to the station at 5:40 a.m. It was a pathetic sight for the people to see the lion so very meekly submitting for the sake of truth and patriotism.

AT ETAWAH.

A correspondent wires under date 20 from Etawah:—A crowded public meeting under the presidency of Hakim Shafai was held on the 19th night by the people of Etawah on hearing the arrest of the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew. A resolution congratulating Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew on their recent arrest was passed. Srijit Mukherjee proposed another resolution to abide by the message of the leaders to abide by their in boycotting foreign cloth, promoting Hindu-Muslim unity, observing non-violence and forbidding any demonstration or hartal in Etawah was also passed.

AT KHURAI.

At a public meeting the people of Khurai Heartily Congratulated Maulanas Shokut Ali Mohammedi and Dr. Kitchlew for their incarceration for the cause of the Khilafat and Swaraj and resolved to be absolutely non-violent and carry on successfully and vigorously boycott foreign cloth.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

At the question time, replying to Mr. Kamat, Mr. Chatterjee said the Government of India consulted local Governments in March last, with regard to the recommendations contained in the Stores Purchase Committee's Report. The Government of India are provisionally inclined to adopt the views of the majority of the Committee in regard to the points of importance in which those views differ from the opinions expressed by the majority. On receipt of replies from local Governments the Government of India will proceed with the least possible delay to place the final conclusions before the Secretary of State. In the meantime, in order to avoid delay in the organisation of the Stores Department in India, they have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for the appointment on a temporary basis of three chief officers of the new Department. It is intended that these officers when appointed should work out the preliminary details and submit proposals for permanent organisation.

Sir William Vincent informed Mr. Giridharilal that Mr. Sastri and the Maharaja of Cochin attended the Imperial Conference as the representatives of the Government of India and it was a matter of great satisfaction that their valuable services had already been appreciated. (Applause.)

DR. GOUR'S BILL.

Lala Giridharilal asked Dr. Gour a long question, divided into 10 sub-heads, on Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill. Immediately after answering the question, Dr. Gour was confronted with a series of supplementary questions from Dr. Sastri, Mr. J. Chowdhry, Mr. Hassanali and others regarding several phases of the Civil Marriage Bill and its conflict with the Hindu Law. Dr. Gour answered all the questions. The President stopped further supplementary questions on the ground that the questions were being asked not to elicit information, but to seek the opinion and interpretations of obscure points of Hindu Law which should be discussed in the course of the debate.

Replying to Munshi Ishwar Saran, Sir William Vincent said Government did not contemplate having a national flag for India.

After questions, the President announced the receipt of a notice from Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad asking for leave to move for the adjournment of the House to discuss the arrests of certain leaders of Non-Cooperation Movement.

Sir William Vincent explained the circumstances under which, and the offences for which, Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaikat Ali and others were arrested and as the cases were *sub judice* asked the President if a discussion at this juncture was in order.

The President read out the provisions of Rule 23, and, after pointing out that the cases were under adjudication, asked of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad if he had any representation to make.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad: I beg to move for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly.

President: Order, order. I asked if the hon. member had any consideration to place before the chair, whether the cases are or are not under adjudication.

Mr. Ahmad: I have nothing to do with regard to a matter which is called *sub judice*. My reason for giving notice of adjournment was for giving Government an opportunity to declare its policy, and at the same time—

President: Order, order. The hon. member has heard the declaration of the Home Member. I want to know if he has any further representation to make necessitating the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Ahmad did not reply and the House proceeded with the next business.

The Secretary laid on the table bills passed in the Council of State on the 19th inst.

Mr. Rangachari moved that the bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Dr. Sastri, Sir William Vincent, Mr. J. Krishnaswami Rao, Mr. Percival, Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, Dr. Gour, Bakhsh Sohanlal, Lala Girdharilal, Agarwala, Mr. Samarth and the mover. In doing so Mr. Rangachari explained the necessity of amendment in the law by detailing the statement of objects and reasons, and observed that opinions varied so much in the matter that it was better that the whole question were considered by a Select Committee which consisted of able persons.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that the reference of a bill to a Select Committee meant their committing themselves to the principle of the bill, but the opinion on the bill was divided and was adverse to what was advocated by the mover and Sir William Vincent quoted the opinions of several High Courts and Vakil's Associations. The Calcutta High Court thought that the change would be disastrous, the Bombay High Court was not unanimous, the Punjab Government observed that there was no necessity for the change and so on. Of course, the Madras Government approved of the bill, but the opinions of the High Court judges were not unanimous. In view of this divergence of opinion, it was not desirable to have a change especially as the safeguards provided in the existing Act for ignorant men and women were proposed to be taken away.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer observed that what was wanted was extension of safeguards and not any curtailment thereof.

Dr. Gour opposed the motion of Mr. Rangachari as being retrograde and destroying the most salutary safeguard of attestation. What was now wanted was clear definition of attestation so as to include admission of execution.

Mr. H. Vishandas endorsed the remarks of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Dr. Gour.

Dr. Sastri asked the President to give his ruling as to whether by deciding to refer a bill to a Select Committee the House committed itself to the principle of the bill. If it was so, then he wholeheartedly opposed Mr. Rangachari's motion. He informed the House that Government was now considering the revision of the Transfer of Property Act as a whole, and requested the members to wait till Government was in a position to bring before them the amendment of the Act.

The President gave his ruling that by

referring a bill either to a Select Committee or by circulating it for opinion, the House would commit itself to the principles of the bill, but it did not necessarily follow that by rejecting the motion for reference of the bill to a Select Committee the House repudiated the principles of the bill.

Mr. Chowdhry also opposed the motion. Mr. Rangachari thought that a lot of misconception had been displayed about the real effect of this bill. If it was carried it would not mean that there would be no attestations at all. Even after his bill there would be attestations, but that it would not be a legal condition in order to make mortgage valid.

Mr. Rangachari's motion was put and negatived.

Dr. Gour moved that his bill to prescribe a registered instrument as necessary for a valid adoption be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon.

Sir Sivarami Iyer said in view of the President's ruling that even in case the House agreed to a motion for circulation of a bill for eliciting public opinion it would commit itself to the principle of the bill, he opposed Dr. Gour's motion.

Dr. Gour, rising to a point of order, asked as to whether even when a motion was circulated the House committed itself to its principles.

President:—Certainly it does. Therefore, resumed Sir Sivarami, it was very necessary and essential that while so many world transactions were being carried on without registered instruments the Hindu Law in the matter of adoption to which Hindu society attached so much importance should remain unaltered.

Dr. Sastri said the Government's attitude on the subject under discussion was one of strong opposition inasmuch as the acceptance of the bill would interfere with the fundamental principle of adoption under Hindu Law. Whereas now the only son could be adopted, Dr. Gour's bill left the ground clear for adoption of any relative even those of a delicate nature. (Laughter.) The proposed legislation would thus mark a departure from the accepted notions of Hindu Law, and he was, therefore, opposed to any bill enacted at the sacrifice of Hindu Law.

Mr. J. N. Mukerjee also opposed Dr. Gour.

Mr. J. N. Mazumdar endorsed Dr. Sastri's remarks.

Mr. J. Chowdhry opposed Dr. Gour from common sense point of view.

Dr. Gour in the course of a long spirited and eloquent reply took very strong exception to the position taken up by Sir Sivarami Iyer and Dr. Sastri and others as being based purely on a misconception or misconception of the real objects of his bill.

Dr. Gour's motion was then put and negatived by 57 against 50 votes.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, the discussion of resolutions was taken up. Mr. Muddiman, President, Council of State, and Sir Henry Wheeler of Bengal were present. Mr. S. Eukatapathi Raju moved for the appointment of a Joint Committee of officials and non-officials, to enquire into and report upon the best means of preserving the purity of administration in various departments of Government by putting down corruption, if any. He said that purity of administration was the basis of every good Government and there was no use hiding the truth that there was corruption. There was no justification for the Government officials to supplement their salaries by illegitimate means such as accepting presents or engaging themselves in trade, because of late there had been revision and re-revision of their salaries. In the Railways, corruption had become a sort of systematic blackmail in the matter of ragon-supply, and sometimes ninety per cent. of goods was lost in the transit.

Mr. Bryant moved an amendment to the effect that instead of an enquiry into the various departments of Government, and that the enquiry be confined to the Railway department. In a too loud voice he urged acceptance of his amendment, because corruption was on a very great scale in the Railway department and quoted admissions of Sir George Barnes and others in support of his statement. His amendment reduced the whole matter to manageable proportions and it was better to deal with one department at a time than making a mess of the whole. Mr. Price informed the House of what he heard from a very reliable authority on corruption, namely, that it was not so bad now as it was 25 years ago. The evil was steadily decreasing and perhaps in 20 years' time it would reach the bottom. Intellectual and moral education that had improved the upper ranks, must finally permeate the whole in course of time. Once the morale conscience and character of the country was improved, the problem of corruption could be considered to have been solved.

Col. Washorn said that Government had only recently received the Railway Police Committee's report dealing with the question of loss and pilferage of goods on Railways. The question of corruption had been specifically taken up by the Railway Committee and the Government of India had not yet received a full report of their recommendations.

Mr. Shabani said that corruption was at its maximum in the Revenue Department in Sind.

Dr. Nandlal rewarded all public servants including even some District Magistrates and Judges saying that they took bribes. (Cries of "No, no.") Steps must, therefore, be taken to put an end to this corruption in all the Government departments.

Mr. Rhodes (Bengal) opposed both the original motion and the amendment because public generally had a remedy in their own hand. It would be useless to appoint any committee to go into the question which would mainly be settled by raising the general standard of the moral of both the Government servants and of the public.

Mr. Kamat strongly criticised Mr. Rhodes' attitude in putting the whole blame on the public. What was required was a firm stand by the Government to stand no corruption among its servants.

Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, appealed to the House not to accept Mr. Bryant's amendment regarding a Committee on the Railway Department in view of the Report of the Railway Committee

which had just been published, for this report would gain Government's attention in several respects, in regard to the working of railways.

Mr. Bryant withdrew his amendment.

Sir William Vincent, speaking on the original motion of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, assured the House that the Government was more anxious than the Assembly to see that corruption in Government departments ceased, but that a proposal for a roving commission to enquire into all departments, both central and provincial, was the worst remedy that could be proposed for the evil. Moreover the departments concerned were now under the provincial control and it would be inadvisable to dictate to the local Government in matters which concerned them solely. Moreover the Punjab Government had already appointed a Committee to report on corruption, while the United Provinces' Council had deliberately refused to refer the matter to a Committee.

Referring to Mr. Nandlal's accusation, Sir William Vincent emphatically denied the charge that District Magistrates and Judges took bribes. (Applause.) He thought that he would be borne out in this respect by members from Bengal, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa where he had been serving. (Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and also Madras.) Dr. Nandlal, he thought, had given very unsavoury reputation to his province—the Punjab. Dr. Nandlal, interposing, again reiterated his accusations against Judges and District Magistrates on the charge of bribery.

Continuing, the Hon. Member said that Dr. Nandlal had again spoken of only one province (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, he said that doubtless there was corruption in various departments, such as Police, Railway, etc. But he asked whether private concerns were free from such corruption. Perhaps these were worse. (Laughter.) He entirely endorsed Mr. Price's remarks that the remedy lay on improvement in morale both of the public and the Government servants.

Sir Sydney Crookshank, Secretary, Public Works Department, said the higher officers of his department were totally free from this charge, but that subordinates who had during the past years succumbed to the evil temptations would now be hoped to give up bribe-taking as their pay and other allowances had been considerably increased.

Mr. Abdul Kassin objected the waste of public money on the proposed Committee. The real remedy was greater vigilance of departmental heads of Governments over their subordinates. Both public and Government high officials should get more energetic in future. He, as a Nationalist, would not consent to a Committee which was the best way of shelving matter.

Mr. Bhargava supported the motion.

Mr. Rangachari, while bearing evidence to the fact that every year corruption was decreasing, asked Government to give a definite undertaking that instruction would be issued to all departments pointing out the necessity of taking serious steps to put an end to all corruption.

Sir William Vincent readily agreed to undertake to issue a circular letter as desired by Mr. Rangachari and that the Government of India would also invite opinions of local Governments as to the need for any change in the existing law. (Applause.) Government would emphasise to all heads of departments of the Government of India the necessity for greater vigilance over their subordinates.

After this undertaking from Government, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju withdrew his motion.

DEATH OF RAJA SHIVANANDA.

The Legislative Assembly met again today with a fairly good number of visitors when before the actual proceedings were taken up, Dr. Gour referred in very feeling terms to the sad and untimely death of Raja Shiva nandan Prasad of Monghyr and moved that this Assembly places on record its appreciation of public services the deceased had rendered and that the President be requested to convey to the family of the deceased the sympathy and condolence of the Assembly.

The deceased Raja for his useful public services was awarded the title of O. B. E. He was President of the Monghyr Municipality and represented in the Assembly the landholders of Baghalpur Division. It was a matter of satisfaction that he had left behind him in the Assembly an example to the landholders of his and other provinces.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government joined Dr. Gour in the expressions of regret.

REMNANT OF MEDIEVAL TIMES.

Rai Bahadur T. P. Mukerjee moved that judicial and executive functions should be separated and steps be taken to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials for preparing a scheme for the purpose at an early date. Mr. Mukerjee's speech was inaudible in several places and many members were found leaving their seats. He quoted long extracts from opinions of several persons including R. B. Dutt, Sir Surendranath Banerjee, and Sir William Vincent to show that there was feeling of distrust in the minds of people about administration of justice in courts. He did not say that the magistrates always acted unjustly but he maintained that there was the necessity for separation of judicial from executive functions in order that the judicial integrity might be preserved.

Dr. Nandlal characterised combination of judicial and executive functions as a remnant of medieval times. It was indeed an anomaly that the district magistrate who issued orders to prosecute certain accused persons should himself preside over their cases on appeal.

Mr. Bishambir Nath and Lala Girdharilal Agarwala gave further support to the resolution, the latter suggesting that the proposed committee should frame a scheme within one year.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government pointed out that the administration of justice was purely a provincial subject but if any local government decided to take up this question the Government of India would proceed with steps necessary to give legislative effect to them. The local Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal had already appointed committees to make proposals on the subject of judicial and executive functions and this Assembly should not at this stage seek to interfere with what was purely a provincial subject and duplicate the committees. The financial burden of the separation was by no means small and accord-

ing to a certain calculation it had been found that such separation would involve initial expenditure to each province.

Mr. J. Chowdhry moved an amendment to the effect that all provincial Governments be asked to submit schemes for the separation in their respective provinces in consultation with the provincial legislative councils and the schemes when received be submitted to a committee consisting of members of Indian Legislative composed of two-thirds of non-official and one-third official members to consider and recommend measures necessary for effecting such separation.

Sir William Vincent assured the house that when the proposals of local Governments were received the Government of India would appoint a committee but he decidedly declared that the Government of India would offer to no local Government any pecuniary help to effect such separation.

Mr. Chowdhry then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad moved an amendment to the original resolution to the effect that judicial and executive function should be altogether separated.

The amendment was lost.

The original resolution was then put and passed to a division.

At the stage Mr. Rangachari suggested that the first part of the resolution containing the principle of separation of judicial and executive functions be put to vote first.

The President ruled that the suggestion was out of order as coming too late.

The original resolution was again pressed to a division and carried 46 voting for and 35 against it.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THURSDAY'S MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Quite a sensation was created in the Legislative Assembly this morning when a middle-aged but slender figure from the Central Provinces dressed in white khaddar, and with white Gandhi Cap on, appeared before the President to take his oath of allegiance. The House was at once transported into suppressed laughter and a murmuring of words. To this scene was added another when he could not read the oath form in English which he returned to the Secretary in utter despair. The non-plussed secretary tried the Urdu version even which that distinguished member could not read. The struggle lasted for full five minutes but the Assembly cannot even now assert what language they heard. Dr. Gour was the only member who could encourage the new parliamentarian by his frequent talks accompanied by peals of laughter.

A palpably unconvincing statement was elicited at the question time by Sir Sivarami Iyer who drew attention of Government to a letter of the special correspondent of the "Hindu" containing report of the proceedings of the railway committee and enquired if it was a fact that the evidence of Sir William Meyer showed that stores were not being purchased for India in the cheapest market and that British firms with whom contracts were placed were to a certain extent subsidised at India's expense.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee's reply to this important interpellation was anything but convincing. "It is true," he said, "that in a limited number of cases such purchases have for particular reasons been made in England where they could have been made at cheaper rates abroad. It does not however follow that purchases abroad would have been more economical in the long run."

In support of this astounding and self-contradictory statement Mr. Chatterjee laid on table the statements for a period from the first October last to the 31st August this year showing the cases in which the British tenders have been accepted although the lower satisfactory tenders have been received from foreign firms and also the cases where foreign firms' tenders have been accepted for the whole of a contract or the order divided between the British and the foreign firms where the British firms have been given opportunity to reduce their prices. In the minute of Sir William Meyer on the subject it is stated that "having regard to the exchange and existing industrial conditions in Germany for instance the British firms would in sundry cases not be able to compete on equal terms with German manufacturers but the placing of all orders in the cheapest market might by helping to destroy the British industries place us ultimately at mercy of the foreign competitors." In certain classes of material where reliability is a matter of public concern it is inexpedient to attach too much importance to cheapness and to overlook the special reliability of a firm that has been in the past tried and found trustworthy even at some extra cost to public revenues.

MR. KAMAT'S AMENDMENT.

A rather unbusinesslike method of dealing with legislation was witnessed when Mr. Innes moved for consideration of a bill to provide for levy of customs duty on lac exported from the British India. Mr. Kamat in moving the amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee took his cudgels against several objectionable features of the bill. He strongly protested against the proposal of the proceeds of industry going direct to the Lac Association and urged that the revenues should first come to the Government treasury and the grants to the Association should be subject to vote of the Assembly.

Mr. Price of Karachi blessed the bill as reasonable and sensible measure and in his usual histrionic way deprecated the interference of the Assembly in every matter of detail. The amendment for the Bill being referred to the select committee was however carried by a majority and a tragedy was then enacted.

The President asked Mr. Kamat if he had taken consent of the members whose names he had mentioned. Mr. Kamat replied in negative but required time to take their consent. This was against the strict parliamentary rule and so the President deprecated the decision of the majority as out of order. In this way therefore a very

important decision to refer to a select committee a bill involving several questions of principle was thrown out and the bill with all its admitted anomalies was passed into law.

ALL BROTHERS' PROSECUTION

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dr. Gour Mr. J. N. Mazumdar and Mir Said Ali are now the four candidates for the deputy president ship. The voting will take place on Wednesday. It appears most of the Government members will vote for Sir Jamsetjee while Mir Asad Ali seems to have his co-religionists all by his side. Between these two stand Dr. Gour and Mr. Mazumdar both of whom are engaged in brisk canvassing the former who is by far the ablest of the competitors feeling his ground more safe and sure than all the rest.

The Council of State meeting to-day was not as usual remarkable except for the fact that the pretensions leader of the non-official benches Sir Manekjee Dadabhai who has by now become the non-official mouthpiece of the official views attempted his favourite pastime of moving for adjournment this time in respect of the arrest of the Ali Brothers and others. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgru very pertinently enquired whether this motion was in order when the case of the arrested leaders was *sub judice* and thereby indirectly hinted that the discussion would prejudice the case for defence.

The Home Secretary who had evidently come quite prepared to speak on the subject unrolled a long manuscript speech but hardly had he read a few sentences in the beginning when President rightly called him to order and asked whether the prosecution was being proceeded under ordinary law or any special law. The Home Secretary with great difficulty made the house understand that the prosecutions were in the ordinary course of law and not any special law. Sir Manekjee who was thus discomfited in his attempt to once more distinguish himself as leader thought discretion was the better part of valour and withdrew his motion.

REPRESSION IN COUNTRY.

Before concluding this message it would be interesting to know the actual statistics relating to prosecution for sedition this year and corresponding figures of the last two years to demonstrate the utter hollowness of the statement of some Anglo-Indian contemporaries that there is no repression in the land. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer put a question a few days ago in the assembly as to what has been the number of prosecutions in all the provinces in India for offences under Sections 124A and 123A of the Indian Penal Code between April 1919 and August 1921 of this year, that is practically since Lord Reading assumed the Viceroyalty of India and what are the corresponding figures for the same period in 1919 and 1920. From the reply vouchsafed by Government it is abundantly clear that the era of repression began in right earnest only after Lord Reading assumed his high office and that the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was absolutely wrong when only the other day speaking at the Allahabad meeting he declared that there is no repression in U. P., the province of his adoption. There has been no case in U. P. during the last two years and all at once the figure has grown like a snow-ball in the year of grace 1921 to 53. If this is no repression, we wondered what else is it? It is for the country to judge the correctness of such utterances.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS.

(Continued from page 7.)

sorry to subscribe. In fact the most potent argument advanced in favour of the repeal of these two Acts is that such repeal would be an illuminating object lesson in the value of constitutional reforms. If you need exceptional powers, prove your necessity and the legislatures will grant them. We accept this principle. We have adopted in advising the report of the enactments reference has been made but we feel that what should not under present conditions be justified in advising the immediate repeal of these two Acts. We may also point out that their provisions are not of a drastic character. In this connection we may quote from the speech of the late Mr. Gokhale on the Seditions Meetings Bill:—"I will freely admit that from the standpoint of Government it could not have introduced a milder measure than this. The more objectionable feature of the Act of 1907 have been removed and if when the need arises the law is applied with reasonable care and caution, it is not likely to produce any serious hardship. If the need of the Government is urgent and immediate, then of course all ordinary considerations must be put aside and every loyal citizen must range himself on the side of the Government in sanctioning and enforcing the measure that are thought to be indispensable in a state of actual disturbance. In a state of dangerous activity on the part of elements hostile to the very existence of the Government, I can understand the Government calling on all loyal citizens to rally round it." In this manner, though seldom applied, these two enactments have recently in the present situation been found necessary for the preservation of law and order. Further an obvious objection to a more complete acceptance of this principle is that in allowing proof of the necessity for legislation to accumulate even stronger measures than those now under consideration might eventually be required for the suppression of disorder. By the time public opinion had become sufficiently alarmed to demand or approve legislative action the damage might be irretrievable.

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

As regards the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 it has been suggested that sections of the Indian Penal Code are sufficient to cope with any situation that is now likely to arise. It is generally accepted that Part I of this Act has failed to achieve in Bengal the purpose for which it has designed as regards part 2, the conspiracy sections of the Indian Penal Code might meet the case, but only if evidence

were forthcoming. It was in no small measure the impossibility of obtaining evidence owing to the intimidation of witnesses that led to this enactment. As we have already seen, there is definite evidence of certain organisations encouraging acts of violence or resorting to intimidation. Recently in Delhi it has been necessary to declare certain associations of volunteers unlawful under Section 19 of this Act. We have carefully examined the circumstances which led to this action. The volunteer movement began with social service, but the adherents soon developed a definite tendency to interfere with the duties of the police and the liberty of the public. They then began to intimidate and terrorise the general body of the population. There was a tendency towards hoodlums. It has been proved that some of these associations resorted to violence, that their behaviour at railway stations and public meetings was objectionable and rosy, that they obstructed the funeral of an honourable citizen and held a most unbecoming demonstration at the house of another, they actively

interfered with the elections by threats and picketing. There was every reason to believe that their activities if left unchecked would lead to serious disorder. The conclusion we have arrived at is that some of these volunteer associations in Delhi were seditious organisations formed for the purpose of intimidating loyal citizens and interfering illegally with the administration of the province. In the result of the action taken by Government has been, we were told, to destroy the worst features of volunteer activity in so far as it was synonymous with rodyism in the city of Delhi. We have received information of a possible recurrence of secret associations in a other part of India. It has also been stated in evidence that Bolsheviki emissaries have entered India and we cannot overlook the possibility of illegal associations promoted by the terrorising the population and engaging in a campaign of crime and terrorism. Actually Part 2 of this Act has been sparingly used its object is not only to break down existing unlawful associations but to deter young and comparatively guiltless persons from joining these bodies and to discourage the supply of pecuniary assistance. We regret that we cannot at this juncture recommend the immediate repeal of Part 2 of this Act. There are too evident indications that its application might be necessary to prevent the formation of secret societies. It must be remembered that there is no legislation in India for the prohibition of drilling and military training without lawful authority on the lines of the English Statute 60 Geo III. Nor can we for the reasons already given advise the immediate repeal of the Seditious Meetings Act of 1911. We were informed that the result of the application of the Act in each case has been that soberminded people approved the action taken by Government and that the application of the Act was of the greatest value in preserving public tranquility.

Our recommendation follows that made by the Bihar and Orissa Government, subject however to the reservations temporarily made in favour of the Seditious Meetings Act and Part 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act; which cannot be abandoned until the present tension created by the Non-Cooperation Movement has been relieved by the action of its leading promoters. His Excellency in Council desires again to emphasise the importance of removing from the Statute Book as far as possible all special laws of this character, so that the Government of India under the reform constitution may proceed with a clean slate. At the same time, however, his Excellency in Council is conscious that in the future the need for special powers may again arise. In view of the grave situation which exists and which may become more serious, we also think that it would be prudent to defer the actual repeal of these acts until such time as the situation improves. Many of us hope that it may be possible for the Government to undertake the necessary legislation during the next Delhi session. We can make no definite recommendation on this point. At present we trust that the repeal of these Acts may be expedited by a healthy change in the political situation. The duration of retention rests in other hands than ours. To this endeavour to adjust the conflicting claims of political considerations and administrative necessity we have applied the principles on which the constitutional reforms are based. The problem before us is, we consider, a test case of the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility. We recognise our responsibility in the maintenance of peace and order and we are prepared to trust both the Provincial Councils and the Imperial Legislatures for such support as may be necessary. We believe that the executive will use any exceptional powers with the utmost caution and restraint. Their action may always be challenged in the local legislatures. Lastly we desire also to take into account the difficulties which at the present time confront local officers. Evidence before us shows that the Magistrates and the police have on many occasions been sorely tried and we wish to record our appreciation of their loyalty in very difficult positions animated by these ideas.

We, therefore, recommend the repeal of all the statutes included in the terms of reference to this Committee with a reservation as to Bengal Regulation 3 of 1918 and the corresponding regulations of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, but the Committee advise that the repeal of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1917 and Part II of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 should be deferred for the present. Their retention is necessary in view of recent occurrences and possible developments which we cannot but regard with the gravest apprehension.

Mr. Gandhi being informed not to pass through Pudukottai State from Trichy to Chettiyad has arranged reaching Chettiyad via Madras.

News from Darjeeling indicates it is probable that Mr. Bell whose return from Lhasa has been so long expected may arrive either at the end of the next month or the beginning of November.

DHARWAR TRIAL.

MORE DEFENCE STATEMENTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 19.

From today the fifth week of the Dharwar Rioting Case begins and no one knows when it will end. Madhacharya an old lawyer throughout the proceedings. Damodar Hevelker, insurance agent made his statement today.

He said he was perfectly innocent of the charges levelled against him and he was at a loss to know what mentality the prosecution possessed to bring such false charges against him. Most of the authorities were concerned in this case and they wanted to put down the national movements. Of the accused six were editors of papers, eight members of the Khilafat Managing Committee, three volunteers who picketed the liquor shops, five propagandists and the rest members of the District Congress Committee. As far as he knew no force or violence was used by the volunteers and the work was so well done that the sales of liquor fell down and the contractors applied to Government for refund of the part of their payment. Instead of helping them the officials did other things which roused the feelings of the people. They helped the contractor in getting up false complaints against the workers in movement and securing false evidence. In the Volunteer Case he was not believed because he had given his evidence wearing a Gandhi Cap. His hopes in British Justice were shattered on the day the volunteers were sentenced and he had come to believe that to depend himself before a British court was a sin and the charges brought against them showed that the authorities were the enemies of national workers.

When Mr. Guttal, pleader, saw the Superintendent Marsden, the latter told him that he knew the Brahmins were at the bottom of the anti-Dravid Campaign and that in a short time he would see them all in jail. Shrivalinga had shown his eagerness to repeat the Malegaon incidents by saying in Dr. Shirhatti's dispensary that he would earn much money by producing false evidence. In the case the witnesses for prosecution would show that ninety per cent of them were Lingayats and many of them were the underlings of Shrivalinga and they were either afraid of being prosecuted or hated all the accused. The only independent witness for prosecution was Mr. L. G. Sabnis who had been tendered for cross-examination only. Shrivalinga had created false evidence to save from the gallows. Both Giltawehi and Lingawade were servants of the Municipality and accused was a prominent member of the same and had sanctioned the latter's dismissal for negligence of his duty which had caused the Municipality a loss of Rs. 800. The majority in the Municipality had sanctioned his dismissal while the Lingayat minority had voted against the proposal. On the day in question he had been to the meeting, and had taken part in pacifying the crowd and for this he had been arrested by the police. He had been to the hospital in the night and when he asked the doctors to help the wounded in the town they said they had been instructed that afternoon to remain in the hospital and not to go out. He never remembered seeing any of the witnesses on the day in question near him, although he knew most of them personally. He was innocent but he had not cared to defend himself as all his faith in British Justice was shattered. He had nothing but pity for his non-Brahmin friends for having allied themselves with the authorities and thus perjured themselves. As for himself he was perfectly innocent but preferred the life of a convict to that living in a society consisting of such perjured people.

SHAIKH'S STATEMENT.

Shaik Mohiindarji then gave his statement.

He said he was a member of the Dharwar Khilafat Committee and he was innocent. His statement was the same as that of Munshi Sultan Sahib. Twice or thrice Shrivalinga and Kapaka had called them and offered two thousand rupees and he had refused. He was then told that he could neither get money nor anything but would be sent to jail. Alah had told them that liquor drinking was sinful. He had never drunk liquor and since the beginning of Islam they were prohibited drink. Fanchas of every lane in Dharwar informed the Khilafat Committee and the drunkards were taken to task. He had told Dubois, Shrivalinga and Karaka that he could not take money to shield the murderer who had killed three persons and wounded 45 persons. Messrs. Painter and Marsden had allowed false evidence to be created and in spite of the accused's repeated requests no independent commission had been appointed by the Governor. He was willing to defend himself before such an independent Commission. On the day in question he was present at a meeting of the Jamat to support the tongawallas up till 6.30 p.m. and after that he attended the meeting. He went near Abdulla Khafasi and sat there. When Kamapur was speaking there was firing and meeting dispersed and the accused went to Shirhatti's dispensary to attend the wounded.

Chamangowda told him the police had fired on him when he had gone with a kitson lamp to help the wounded. Accused was present at the dispensary till 11 p.m. Witnesses were deposing that all the accused were standing near the police and shouting about Malegaon and throwing stones and the vendor of it was that none of the accused was wounded by a single pellet. Were all the accused lying or in the heavens that they should not be wounded? On July 4th he was taken to the police station and Shrivalinga told Mr. Painter that accused was the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee and Mr. Painter told the Ma-

gistrate Kulogi to arrest the accused. Thousands of people had seen the accused at the meeting and he was not at the place of rioting as the witnesses said. He was perfectly innocent.

ABDULLA'S STATEMENT.

Abdulla Khafasi aged 38 stated he was innocent and was Chairman of the Khilafat Committee and all the accused were connected with it in some way or the other. For the last three or four months the Committee had done its best to put down drinking and therefore the contractors began to hate them but ninety per cent of the Mahomedans gave up drink and thereby they benefitted much and their children got clothes and proper food. Gafarsab was a liquor contractor and therefore he was boycotted by the Committee and he was refused permission to the mosque. He was, however, told by his police that he had every right to go to the public mosque and Shrivalinga accompanied him with 20 or 25 police to the mosque but when the Jamat told him to go out Jaffarsab went away. Jaffarsab was asked to bear false witness against some of the volunteers but Gafarsab came to the accused and confessed everything. Gafarsab was then taken back into the community and Mr. Marsden had often told the Committee that he would punish them for their activities. Police purposely collected the crowd before the shop and committed their monstrous act of shooting innocent people in the dark. Karaka and Shrivalinga had often tried to bribe them but they were unsuccessful. With a view to suppressing the movement to hide their crimes and to jail innocent people the present case had been brought forward. They also intended to put into jail all the Brahmin leaders in Dharwar. That was why the case had been brought forward against them. Hukoti was specially appointed to prosecute to draw in the Lingayat witnesses. Krishnarao Mudwadker in spite of his being at Halval was charged with being present at the place of rioting and nineteen witnesses had deposed to that effect in spite of that perjury nothing was done to those witnesses. Only two or three persons who were hit had been brought in as witnesses although as many as 45 had been wounded but the evidence of others had been taken down by the Congress Committee. He was at the meeting where he saw second sub-inspector Umar sitting opposite to him. They were collecting funds for the two volunteers who had been sent to prison. While Komapur was speaking there was firing and the meeting dispersed. Accused went to Shirhatti's dispensary and stayed there till about 11 p.m. Man people had deposed to his presence at the meeting before the Congress Committee and he had never gone to the liquor shop that day. All the evidence brought against him was false as people concerned in the affair had been investigating in the matter.

Therefore he had no hopes of justice and he had not defended himself. Before this he had not known the benefits of non-cooperation and Swaraj but now he had by this case known what was good in Swaraj and what was bad in foreign rule; and he was convinced that non-cooperation was the only remedy to get to their goal. He thanked all people who had perjured against him.

ABDUL KADAR'S STATEMENT.

Abdul Kadar said he was innocent and was on the Khilafat Committee. He then gave an account of its activities and the reason for which it was hated by the police and the contractors. He had been to the resident Magistrate's Court on July 1st. He went to the meeting that day and he gave an account of it and also the firing. He helped to bind the wounded at the dispensary till about 11 p.m. Many persons had deposed to this fact the authorities had decided to put down the activities of the Khilafat Committee and witnesses against them were either gamblers or convicts or were actuated by caste hatred.

Mahomed Hussein Rotwalla said he was perfectly innocent and was connected with the Khilafat Committee. Bomanjee Sorabji and Shrivalinga had threatened him because he was picketing. Shrivalinga had also warned him in the name of Mr. Marsden. Accused was present at the meeting. He then gave an account of the meeting and said he was at the dispensary till 10 p.m. and people had given evidence to that effect before the Congress Committee. He was perfectly innocent.

Abdulrahman Abdussalam a volunteer said he was perfectly innocent and he agreed with the general statement of Dabbe. Since he began picketing the sale of liquor had gone down and therefore he was hated by the contractor and officials. One day Mr. Painter came there and asked him what he was doing and accused told him that he was picketing and informing the Jamat of the drinkers' names. Mr. Painter asked his chaprasi to drink but he refused and Mr. Painter said he would make him drink at his bungalow and he would give him the name of the Jamat. Accused said he had enquired in his own way and he did not care who Mr. Painter was and he did not also rely on his work. When Mr. Painter was there Karaka had told him false things against these volunteers. Since then stones and toddy were thrown at the volunteers. People were made drunk free of charge by contractors and police began to loiter there and threaten the volunteers. In spite of this all the volunteers went on with their work. Dubois, Bomanji Karaka and others were there when today was thrown on them. Today was taken to the houses of the customers and Dubois did nothing to stop this. Dubois offered him Rs. 200 at his house as a bribe and accused refused and was grieved at the evil intentions of the hired officers' feeling that it was due to foreign rule. Shrivalinga had also offered him bribes on July 1st. He went Shrivalinga threatened him and told the shop and he was there threatened by police that they should kick persons who the police that he would repent his doing. Stopped men from drinking and that they should finish with the pickets that very day. The constables came there and drank at the shop. They sat behind the shop and threw stones and the constables Shahabuddin and Abdul threw pieces of

broken pots through the windows. The constables were too much drunk that one of them fell senseless. Two or three uniformed men were standing near the shop and as it grew dark more stones came from behind the shops. Fakira constable asked to stop (?) servant, to bring a lamp and Annappa set fire to tatti twice or thrice and put it out. Umar Sub-Inspector was told all this by accused before he went to the station. There were alarms then and Helekar told the people that the police were hatching an infernal plot and the people should disperse. Many people dispersed and Shrivalinga came there drunk and with armed men and Annappa had fallen senseless as he was dead drunk. Shrivalinga said let us finish with the volunteers for once. There were no stones thrown and nothing done and without giving notice he fired his pistol and thus gave the signal for firing. Go was fell dead when ten more persons fired at him at Shrivalinga's command to shoot him down. Accused then fell down wounded and lost his sense. Neither Karaka nor Nanavatty were there. There were no lights absolutely and it was impossible to recognise any persons. Shrivalinga had shot down innocent persons and he had been charged because he wanted to give evidence but he had refused and the next day he was arrested. The Court then adjourned, for lunch.

APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OUTSIDE MARTIAL LAW AREA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

At the High Court today Justices Spencer and Kumaraswami Sastri delivered separate but concurring judgments and dismissed the application for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus and for the release on bail of Eliya Nair of Mannarghat, who was arrested at Palghat on the 3rd instant under orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in connection with the Moplah riots.

The contention of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who appeared for the petitioner, was that the accused could not be legally arrested for offence committed inside the martial law area at a place outside that area and that the Magistrate before whom he was brought and who refused to release him on bail was at Palghat, a place outside the area and had no jurisdiction to exercise his powers as Summary Magistrate under the Martial Law Ordinance.

Justice Spencer held that the argument of the writ that the person accused was outside the martial law area was a strange one as it amounted to saying that offender in the martial law area had only to leave the area to escape arrest. Seeing that the whole of Malabar was under the British Government, it was for the petitioner's avail to show that the police had acted without their jurisdiction and in the absence of this the first contention failed. His lordship further showed there was no illegality in the action of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate regarding bail. His Lordship held that the accused was arrested for non-bailable offences, regarding which no details were available before the court, which could not, therefore, exercise its discretion.

TRADE RETURNS FOR AUG.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The British India trade returns for August showed a slight improvement in the values of imports and exports compared with low records of the two preceding months. Imports amounted to twenty-one months, and exports eighteen crores, showing an increase of seventeen and eleven per cent, respectively, over last month. Figures were equal to half of thirty-three per cent in imports, four per cent in exports, and thirteen per cent in re-exports. The balance of trade so far shown by the statistics of merchandise, Treasury Council Bills, and encased rupee paper etc., in August was in favour of India to the extent of rupees two hundred and thirty-four lakhs.

ASST. STATIONMASTERS CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

In connection with the Mandalay mail collision between Peizak and Tawri stations, on July 25th, in which 17 people died and 59 were injured the District Magistrate of Pegu convicted Asst. Stationmasters of the stations under the Railway Act and sentenced them to one year and nine months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

A WIFE "ON APPROVAL."

A strange story of a credulous married man who reported of his targein was told on August 30, at Tockham Police Court, when a woman asked for advice on behalf of her daughter.

The daughter, she said, was married six weeks ago, and seemed quite happy with her husband. The husband, however, on Monday brought her back and told the mother she could have her again.

"She is not satisfactory," he said, "so I am returning her to the person from whom I obtained her."

"But you can't do that," said the mother. "Oh, yes, I can," the husband answered. "We were married at a registry office, and I understood that I was taking her on approval for six weeks."

The Magistrate: Did you believe him? The Woman: Well, it struck me as being a bit unusual.

The Magistrate: promised that further inquiry should be made. The "Daily News."

Opinions of the Day.

Touching the Centre Point.

The "New Times":—It is England's commerce, and the state-system working to its advantage, which feeds her army, her navy, her highly-paid system. In India the system is supported by the poverty-stricken. That system is now at death-grip with the moral challenge of India. It seeks support in a visit of the Prince to hush up popular discontent, in strengthening its military organisation, in winning over to its side the landed gentry and vested interests dominated by the bureaucracy, in its policy of wholesale repression, racial discrimination in law courts and the higher services, in being frankly irresponsible to the people. By weakening its economic efficiency, such the counter-point of the entire machine. If only the boycott movement succeeds, the present system of Government would automatically come to an end in a short time.

The Right Way.

The "Rangoon Daily News":—We have sometimes been asked by some of our official friends whether we would like the Government to sit with its hands folded, when its policy is being attacked, and dissatisfaction and discontent are increasing in the country. Our reply has always been that it is impossible to create discontent in the minds of large masses of men unless there is some real grievance in the minds of the people, and that if the policy of the Government is universally assailed by the press, that policy ought to be modified, if it cannot be altogether abandoned. This seems to us to be the only right way to deal with such deep-rooted discontent as is now manifesting itself in India and Burma.

Equal Justice.

The "Hindustan":—In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday Mr. Samarth moved a Resolution urging the removal of the distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the administration of the criminal law. We have moved a long way from the days of the Ilbert Bill when the proposal that a few Indian members of the Civil Service who had attained a certain seniority should have the power to try Europeans was sufficient to throw the whole European community in this country into a state of tense agitation. The fears that were then expressed that Europeans would not obtain justice from Indians have now been proved to be groundless. They found expression, we believe, in those earlier days because Indians had not been largely tried in high executive and judicial positions. They have now been so tried, and we do not believe a single case can be found in which an Indian Judge has permitted any kind of racial bias to interfere with his kind of justice, even in the case of those Judges who prior to their elevation to the Bench have been engaged in attacking the British administration at large.

Cosmic Force of N. C. O.

The "Servant":—The lucid intervals which had invariably followed the frantic fits of worldly ambition have indeed been the creative epochs in the history of the world. We have therefore no hesitation in saying that the movement of non-violent non-cooperation which has been started in the very birth place of spirituality has a cosmic significance. It shall not remain confined within its own cradle but is destined to make a broken world whole. It is therefore imperative that its adherents should not commit any treason against it by turning false to its basic principle however great the provocation.

"Holding-up" News.

The "Madras Mail":—The news agencies at Simla and Delhi are protesting vigorously against the official "hold up" of all telegrams relating to the recent arrests in Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and we agree that it is difficult to conceive of any good reason that would justify the Government in their policy of keeping important news from the public for many hours after it ought to have been made known. We will go further. It is the conviction of the majority of well informed non-officials that such a policy does active harm, for it encourages the circulation of sensational and baseless rumours, creating a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty in the mind of the public at large, which the prompt publication of facts would not engender. The Government must be aware of the impossibility of keeping secret any important act they have in contemplation. Many of our readers know how widely the coming arrest of the Ali brothers was spread abroad on the very day it took place. On face of that fact and of the crop of rumours which attended it, where could have lain the wisdom of suppressing every press telegram announcing the action of the authorities, sent to newspapers throughout India?

Better Part of Repressive Valour.

The "Hindu":—Spectacular prosecutions like that of the Ali brothers or Mr. Gandhi may satisfy the sense of justice of those who are never tired of insisting on the absurdity of hitting at the tools and leaving the real authors of the mischief alone but it is possible to regard the matter from another point of view. Abstract justice might require that the leaders should not escape while the following is harassed piece meal and that explains the cheerfulness with which the leaders face threatened or realised persecution. Nevertheless the question always remains if these prosecutions are entirely wise. In other words, will they serve the Government's purpose or conduce to the ultimate aim of all Government which is peace and order? Would they not rather add to the Government's embarassments? An abstract passion for justice in defiance of expediency is no doubt a noble characteristic but there are occasions in which discretion is much the better part of repressive valour.

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PRINCE'S VISIT.

PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY & POONA

We understand that the programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay will be roughly as follows:—

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

7.0 a.m.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrives Bombay on H. M. S. Benbow.

7.30 a.m. (or immediately on arrival).—H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief goes on board.

8.0 a.m.—H. E. the Viceroy arrives Ballard Pier and proceeds on board at 8.30 a.m. with the Ruling Princes on the Staff of His Royal Highness.

8.30 a.m.—H. E. the Governor goes on board.

9.45 a.m.—H. E. the Governor returns to Apollo Bunder.

10.15 a.m.—His Royal Highness lands at Gateway of India; receives an Address from the Municipality and unveils the Hardinge Memorial.

11.15 a.m.—His Royal Highness leaves Gateway of India for State Drive through the City to Government House.

12.40 p.m.—His Royal Highness arrives at Government House.

1.30 p.m.—Luncheon.

3.30 p.m.—Quiet Dinner followed by a Reception.

FRIDAY.

11.30 a.m.—His Royal Highness holds a Durbar or Reception of the Ruling Princes.

1.30 p.m.—Luncheon.

4.30 p.m.—His Royal Highness watches the Semi-Finals of the Commemorative Polo Tournament.

5.30 p.m.—His Royal Highness will have tea with the President of the Bombay Municipality in the Malabar Hill Gardens.

8.15 p.m.—Dinner at Government House, and Ball.

8.30 a.m.—His Royal Highness leaves Victoria Terminus for Poona.

SATURDAY.

9.30 a.m.—His Royal Highness arrives at Poona Station. Public arrival.

10.40 a.m.—Goes to Shanwar Wada where he unveils Mahatma War Memorial. Thence to site of Shivaji Memorial, where he lays Foundation Stone.

12.0 noon.—His Royal Highness will inspect the War Veterans at some spot near the Race Course (to be chosen later).

1.15 p.m.—His Royal Highness lunches with the W. I. T. C. at their offices on the Race Course.

2.30 p.m.—His Royal Highness attends the Races.

7.0 p.m.—Private Departure from Kirkee.

SUNDAY.

Morning.—(Free).

1.00 p.m.—His Royal Highness will lunch at the Orient Club.

5.0 p.m.—His Royal Highness visits the Seamen's Institute.

6.30 p.m.—His Royal Highness will take tea at the Yacht Club.

6.30 p.m.—His Royal Highness attends Evening Service at the Cathedral.

8.30 p.m.—Quiet Dinner.

MONDAY.

9.30 a.m.—His Royal Highness attends Rally of Boy Scouts and Gathering of School Children.

10.45 a.m.—His Royal Highness will pay an Autograph Visit to the Prince of Wales' Museum.

1.30 p.m.—Luncheon.

4.30 p.m.—His Royal Highness attends the Quadrangular Cricket Match and a Grand Sports Tournament on the Maida.

8.30 p.m.—Quiet Dinner.

10.0 p.m.—His Royal Highness attends a Ball at the Byculla Club.

TUESDAY.

11.0 a.m.—His Royal Highness will meet the students at the University and receive an Address.

11.30 a.m.—His Royal Highness reviews Bombay Police on the Oval.

4.30 p.m.—His Royal Highness will play Polo at the Wellington Sports Club and afterwards witness the Finals of the Commemorative Polo Tournament and present the Cups.

8.30 p.m.—Dinner Party at Government House.

10.0 p.m.—Fireworks.

His Royal Highness drives through illuminated streets to Victoria Terminus.

10.30 p.m.—Private Departure from Victoria Terminus.

This programme must not for the present be regarded as finally settled, and in several respects it is obviously incomplete.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and nine-sixteenth pence. Demand Bills one shilling five and nine-sixteenth pence.—(A. P.).

Reports have been received of unprecedented floods in the Saran district brought about by several hours rainfall followed by a breach in the Naini embankment. Nearly half of the district and almost the whole of Chapra town are under water. Numerous houses are reported to have collapsed causing a number of casualties. (A. P.).



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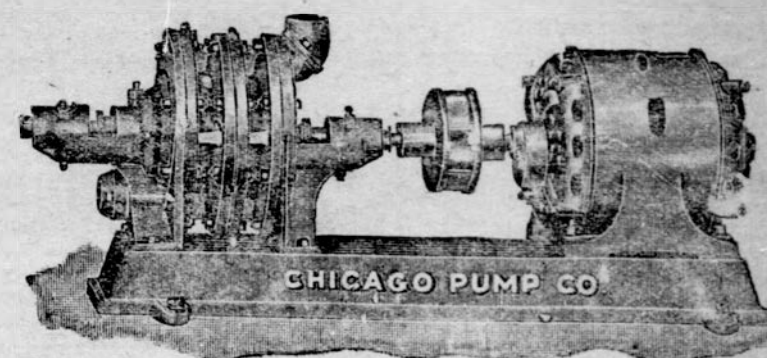
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Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced

J.—Yes.

H.—Is your kit all right?

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried DODDY & SONS?

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J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also?

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Made according to the Latest practice for High class soaps.

Expert Opinions:—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 25 September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Chemical Analyst to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.,
Analyst.

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